

الوقت الحاضر

Miners' delegates to meet after TUC talks fail

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

The National Union of Mineworkers' executive has called a special delegate conference on Thursday after the latest attempt to pave the way for fresh negotiations ended in deadlock last night with the coal board and union as far apart as ever.

Attempts by Mr Norman Willis, TUC general secretary, to act as mediator failed when the board rejected a revised union document.

Senior TUC leaders last night called for an "urgent" meeting with the Prime Minister following the collapse of talks. Six union general secretaries who have been monitoring the dispute said the NUM proposals "represented a significant move towards settlement".

The board is looking for a larger return to work today. The delegate conference will be preceded by an executive meeting on Wednesday. In an attempt to head off a mass return to work, Mr Arthur Scargill, union president, called on miners to stand firm.

Mr Scargill has always maintained that only a national delegate conference can sanction the ending of the dispute, but there were few indications last night that Thursday's meeting would be such a forum. Much will depend on the strength of this week's return to work.

The last time a delegate conference was called was in December, when delegates backed the union's refusal to co-operate with the Receiver appointed after the NUM's refusal to pay a £200,000 contempt of court fine.

The board rejected the latest NUM proposals because they contained no new material and failed to acknowledge the need to close uneconomic pits.

Mr Michael Eaton, its chief spokesman, said: "We think our proposals represent a fair, reasonable and final settlement and no negotiations are possible until they are accepted."

Mr Willis spent several hours with Mr James Cowan, the board's deputy chairman, putting the union's amendments to the proposals tabled by the board at the start of the weekend.

He returned to TUC headquarters to tell the union executive, which has been in constant session, of the board's rejection. There is now likely to be pressure at Wednesday's meeting for some final declaration of the union's position.

It is understood that leaders from south Wales and Yorkshire, two of the most solid areas for the strike, have warned Mr Scargill that there could be a large return to work without a swift agreement.

The board and union were divided by two critical paragraphs in their respective documents. The board had required closure of a colliery which had no further reserves which had to be developed to provide the board, in line with its responsibilities, with a satisfactory basis for continuing operations.

But the union wanted that sentence replaced by a call for pit closures on grounds of other



Mr Kerr, who was shot dead yesterday, with his son, Gregory

Gunmen kill jail officer at cathedral

From Richard Ford, Belfast

Two Provisional IRA terrorists shot dead a prison officer yesterday as he walked with two of his children from Mass of a Roman Catholic cathedral.

The gunmen fired three shots at point-blank range into the back of Mr Patrick Kerr, who was 37 yesterday, as he and hundreds of other worshippers left the church.

He slumped to the path in the grounds of St Patrick's Cathedral, Armagh City, with blood pouring from his wounds while the gunmen escaped in the confusion.

His son, Gregory, aged 8 and his daughter, Kristin, aged 5, along with their grandmother, Mrs Margaret O'Hagen, watched in terror as the gunmen shot Mr Kerr, a principal officer at the top security Maze jail.

An eye-witness said: "It was an awful sight. There was a doctor but he could do nothing. The children were there and in a terrible state."

They were taken back into the cathedral where they had earlier worshipped at 10.30am Mass as the priest, Father Peter Kerr administered the last rites to the dying man who lived to the city with his wife and three children.

His wife, Norma, and eldest daughter, Deirdre, aged 11 were in the Irish Republic attending a funeral when the shooting happened.

Mr Kerr, who was awarded the British Empire Medal in 1981, was dead on arrival at hospital. He is the twenty-fourth prison officer to die in the present troubles.

Mr Kerr had been a close friend of the prison's assistant governor, Mr William McConnell, aged 35, shot dead by the IRA in Belfast almost a year ago.

Mr Kerr was the victim of an earlier attack in 1976 when gunmen fired several shots at the family home.

Yesterday's shooting occurred a hundred yards from the home of Cardinal Tomás O'Fiaich, Roman Catholic Primate of All Ireland, who later joined condemnation of what the deputy leader of the Social Democratic and Labour Party described as "this obscene crime against humanity".

Cardinal O'Fiaich said: "This foul murder will send a wave of horror through our whole community in Armagh. Can consider a graver crime than to murder a man in front of his family on his way to worship God?"

In admitting the responsibility for the killing the terrorists accused Mr Kerr of allegedly barassing Republican inmates at the Maze.

Last year he had been put in charge of general security at the jail as part of improvements made in the wake of a mass break-out by 38 republican prisoners, in September 1983 in which another warder died.

THE TIMES 1785-1985 Tomorrow

Soap springs eternal David Hewson reports on the BBC's *EastEnders*, a new soap opera to rival *Coppenstone Street*

Training and hopes of the rank and file Part two of Britain's Fighting Forces

Suitable material Looks like curtains for us all: furnishing fabric comes off the wall and into the wardrobe

Slippery slopes Peter Kellner on what the ski resorts don't tell you

Portfolio

Three share £60,000

Three readers shared Saturday's £60,000 weekly prize in *The Times Portfolio* competition. They were Mr John Carson of Mayfair, London; Mr Glyn Morris of Guildford; and Mr Kamaal Bhabuta of Hounslow, Middlesex. Each receives £20,000.

The daily prize of £5,000 was shared between two people, each of whom receives £2,500. Ms. A. M. Smith of Chelsea, and Mr. B. J. Lewis of Camberwell. Today's daily prize is now £2,000 - prices list, page 16; rules and how to play, back page Information Service.

Pretoria climbdown on prelate

South Africa will not proceed with prosecution of Mr Denis Hurley, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Durban, over his allegations of police atrocities in Natal, according to legal sources in Johannesburg. His counsel are expected to ask for immediate acquittal when he appears in a Pretoria court today.

Walesa defiant

Poland's Solidarity leader, Mr Lech Walesa, defied government warnings of a possible five-year jail term to call for a general strike against planned price rises.

Aids alert

Firearms have been advised by their union not to give money to month-long resistance to fire victims who could be homosexuals suffering from Aids.

Gibraltar boom

Main Street, Gibraltar, has become the Costa del Sol of Oxford Street, with more than 45,000 visitors braving bad weather to cross the recently opened frontier.

Tories' jobs plan

A 10-point plan for cutting unemployment is proposed today by two Conservative MPs in a pamphlet entitled *Work for the Done*. Jobs package, page 12

GEC bid

GEC confirmed that it had bid for the Yarrow warship yard, which is being sold by the Government. The offer is estimated at £30m.

England lose

Australia beat England by seven wickets in the first World Championship of Cricket match at Melbourne, thanks to an unbroken partnership of 157 by Kerr and Jones.

Leader page, 13

Letters: On signals intelligence, from Professor R. W. Jones, FRS; on Britain's industrial recovery, from Mr R. Palamontain, and others. Leading articles: Belgrano debate; Iran-Sino-Soviet relations. Features, pages 10-12. Eclectic plan for jobs: Unemployment - against the Tories. Why Kinnock needs to nail Thatcher: A Modern Army, part one.

Obituary, page 14. Mr William Harris-Burford, Mr Philip Gordon-Marshall. Classified advertising, 23-25. La crème de la crème: educational, university appointments.

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Protesters threat to Zola Budd

By Robert Morris

Zola Budd, the South African-born athlete who runs for Britain, flew back to South Africa yesterday, promising to return despite being forced out of a cross-country race at Birkhead on Saturday by anti-apartheid demonstrators. But the little runner seems bound to attract further controversy.

Yesterday, anti-apartheid demonstrators promised to hound her wherever she ran, while two separate sources criticized her for returning to South Africa so promptly.

Mr Sam Ramsamy of the South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee (SANROC) said: "It's sad that the race was disrupted. Nobody wanted that, but it is evident that the attitude of Zola Budd and of the British Amateur Athletic Board towards Zola Budd is still an issue."

"All the indications are that she is living in South Africa and simply returning here for races, thereby using British nationality as a flag of convenience."

Mr John Holt, Secretary of the International Amateur Athletic Federation, who flies to Lisbon this week to discuss security arrangements for the world championships on March 24, when Miss Budd will run in the British team, described her early return to South Africa as "not a very smart move".

Miss Budd, who was flying to Durban to see her sick mother, Tossie, said before she left: "My programme will remain the same and this has not put me off cross-country running. I will race in England again."

Two women were arrested by Merseyside police after Saturday's incident, and charged with public order offences; a male demonstrator was charged with assaulting a police officer in an earlier incident. The three were given bail.

Race report, page 19

Britain and the dollar Thatcher 'Reagan's greatest fan'

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

The Prime Minister last night declared herself President Reagan's "greatest fan" and indicated her complete support for any action to be taken by the United States administration to deal with its budget deficit and the dollar.

In an interview with the American CBS television's *60 Minutes* programme, to be broadcast on the eve of tomorrow's visit to Washington, Mrs Margaret Thatcher said that people were beginning to realize that action had to be taken on the deficit.

However, she made no concessions to communism. She said that Soviet communism was "the most rigid" doctrine she had ever come across even lacking the flexibility of the Chinese version. Communism in practice, she emphasized gave neither dignity to man nor did it deliver prosperity. In Ethiopia, the world over, when they turned to help other people they did not give civil aid - as the United States and Britain did - but they helped with arms and ammunition.

Mrs Thatcher also emphasized the left-wing leanings of the IRA in her appeal to the Americans to stop aid to the republican terrorist movement.

She said: "The IRA is out for a rule of the gun; it is out against democracy; it is often run by Marxist Leninists".

The Prime Minister dismissed as absurd the criticism that her Government lacked compassion. She heard a great deal of compassion from the Labour Party, yet it had supported the miners' strike through thick and thin.

"And the miners' strike objective was to stop the supply of power to industry so that it could bring industry and people to a dead stop, so that they would not have had jobs or a future, and to stop the supply of fuel to houses."

The Prime Minister said that she also supported President Reagan's approach to disarmament talks.

She said that while the

Boy third victim of cold flat

By Alan Hamilton

The surviving member of a family found dead from hypothermia in a council flat in Southwark, south London, on Friday, died in St Thomas' Hospital yesterday.

Michael Smith, aged 13, was found alive but weak and distressed when police broke into his family home at Dudding Grove, Walworth, on Friday. His mother, Mrs Helen Smith, aged 31, and her daughter Natasha, aged 11, were found dead, huddled on a bed without heat. Michael was found in a bed in a separate room, also without heat.

A coroner's officer will today conduct a full investigation of the flat. Southwark council has promised its own investigation, after allegations by other tenants that the block is poorly insulated and that the central heating frequently breaks down.

In the past few days residents have had to obtain water from a standpipe because of frozen pipes, but council workers who entered Mrs Smith's flat on Friday found a paraffin heater and a gas-heating boiler which still appeared to be functioning.

Over the weekend contractors were checking central heating systems and repairing burst pipes. Southwark council said last night that the heating was working in all but one of the flats on the estate, and that burst pipe had been repaired.

Mr Tony Ritchie, Labour leader of Southwark council, said yesterday: "We have 21,000 families in Southwark living on less than £60 a week, and yet we are having constant cutbacks in our expenditure. We need help from the Government."

The Government is to announce that last week's weather was sufficiently severe to trigger off the "exceptionally severe weather" payment from the Department of Health and Social Security which are intended to give pensioners help with their fuel bills.

The severe cold continues to take its toll. Seven people died after falling through ice at the weekend.

Yesterday, a girl aged seven was trapped under ice on the River Lea, near Enfield, north London. On Saturday, two cousins aged four and six drowned in the Forth and Clyde canal at Maryhill, Glasgow.

Their grandfather, who tried to rescue them, also drowned. At Ilkerton, Derbyshire, a youth aged 16 died in the Erewash canal and at Hillon, near Derby, two men aged 76 and 55 died after skating over thin ice.

Belgrano 'within 100 miles of task force'

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

A Conservative MP said last night that the Argentine cruiser, the General Belgrano, had been within 100 miles of a group of three British ships on May 2 1982, when it was torpedoed by Conqueror.

Mr Michael Mates, MP for Peterfield and a member of the Commons Select Committee on Defence, said on BBC television that the destroyer Glamorgan, which was later hit by an Exocet missile, and two frigates, Arrow and Ardent, had been operating away from the main task force at the time.

His statement contradicts repeated government statements that the task force was 200 miles from the Belgrano on May 2, five to six hours sailing time, a statement which has also not been qualified or contradicted in the past two and a half years.

Mr Mates said: "Some members of the crews of two of the three ships have come to me because they are concerned at the feeling abroad that the Belgrano was not a threat."

"They had been attacked the day before, they might have been killed the day before. As far as they were concerned, she was definitely a major threat and they are unhappy that the story has not gone unchallenged about the fact that she was just sailing home, which is totally untrue."

The Ministry of Defence last night blocked questions about the revelation with the comment: "We are not saying anything in advance of the debate tomorrow."

Mr Tam Dalyell, Labour's

leading Belgrano campaigner, said yesterday that Mr Clive Ponting was not his only source within the Ministry of Defence or the Civil Service. "There are more than moles," he told *The Times*. "There is a colony of moles."

He drew a distinction between the information which had been leaked to him last

summer by Mr Ponting, on the reversal in the Belgrano's course and the changes in the rules of engagement, and a leak, after Mr Ponting was charged, about the existence of the so-called Crown Jewels of the secret ministry report on the Belgrano affair.

The setting for today's select committee debate was completed with the resignation on Saturday of Mr Ponting from the Civil Service.

Mr Heselline wrote to Mr Dalyell over the weekend about the operations of two Swiftsure class submarines. Splendid and Spartan, during the conflict. He said that Spartan had failed to locate a group of Argentine corvettes to the west of the Falklands and that Splendid had failed to locate the carrier *Venturino de Mayo*.

An attack on the carrier had been permitted outside the total exclusion zone by a change of rules of engagement from April 30, according to information leaked by Mr Ponting.

Rival gang breaks up Nkomo rally

Kwekwe, Zimbabwe (AFP) -

Mr Joshua Nkomo, leader of Zanu, Zimbabwe's main opposition party, yesterday denounced the ruling Zanu PF party as "thugs" after he was prevented from addressing a rally here by gangs of Zanu activists.

"Where are free and fair elections?" Mr Nkomo asked, as hundreds of chanting Zanu supporters hurled rocks at the Zanu supporters gathered to hear him speak. He said Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister, was "using these thugs to intimidate us".

Police with rifles and tear gas kept the rival groups of 300 to 400 youths apart, but a few people were injured in isolated brawls.

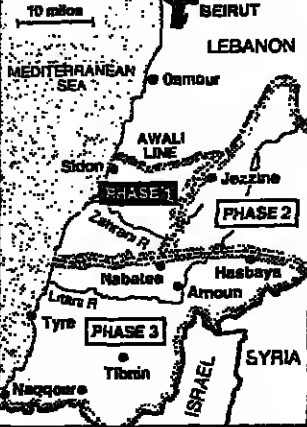
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Israelis under attack as they finish Sidon pullout

From Robert Fisk, Sidon

Promising to strike "without a second thought" against anyone who attacked its soldiers, Israel yesterday completed the redeployment of its occupation army in southern Lebanon: behind a hastily constructed and more vulnerable front-line across the country, and prepared for an even more savage conflict with Lebanon's growing guerrilla resistance movement.

Scarcely had Israeli troops withdrawn two days early from Sidon - leaving the city in the hands of its own jubilant population and an armoured column of Lebanese troops on Saturday - than Mr Rashid Karami, the Lebanese Prime Minister, was publicly urging the guerrilla organizations to redouble their assaults against the Israelis "until all southern Lebanon is free".



guerrillas had attacked the Israeli twice, near Tyre and in the Bekaa valley. But in Sidon, for the first time in many months, there was no shooting - indeed, President Gemayel and Mr Karami arrived by helicopter from Beirut to visit the city and to be carried shoulder-high to the Serail. Mr Gemayel said the Lebanese "national resistance" guerrillas fighting the Israelis had brought "honour and sovereignty" to Lebanon.

It was for Lebanon and possibly for Israel as well, a dramatic and historic weekend. No sooner had Israel's soldiers carried their armoured troop carriers from the concrete bridge over the Awali river than Lebanon's own troops drove into the ancient biblical city to be greeted like a victorious army as hundreds of civilians, Muslims and Chris-

rosewater and thrown rice as soldiers of Lebanon's 12th Army Brigade received the traditional Arab welcome from a population that had just undergone two and a half years of Israeli occupation.

This was not the scene which Israeli officers had expected. In the Middle East, Arab armies often symbolize domestic repression rather than military protection, but in Sidon, at least briefly, Lebanon's soldiers were a People's Army.

On the rooftops of Riad Solh Street and on the walls of the Crusader castle of St Louis, Lebanese troops armed with rocket launchers and machine guns watched their tanks and troop carriers move ponderously through cheering, banner-waving crowds, the red-and-white flag of Lebanon, with its small green cedar tree, draped from every window and lamp-post. In a country which

has endured one of the longest wars in recent history, it was an emotional, moving sight.

Even as the first Lebanese troops crossed the Awali, however, there came the howling of jet aircraft as Israeli Kfir fighters dived low over the city. Two of them released clouds of leaflets that drifted down into the crowded streets, a warning of revenge should Israel's troops continue to be attacked.

Most of the leaflets were torn to shreds by the slipstream of the jets. Those still legible were signed by General Uri Orr, Israel's northern army commander. He warned the population that "in the event of hostile operations against its troops, Israel will launch a fatal strike on whatever area the attack comes from. No matter what the situation, Israel will do so without mercy or second thought".

Continued on back page, col 1

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Whitehall staff consider links with ASTMS in union shake-up

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

Plans are being discussed for a merger between the main union for government technical and scientific staff and Mr Clive Jenkins's Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs as part of a big union reorganization in the Civil Service.

The prospect of a merger next year between the two largest civil service unions for clerical and executive grades has prompted the 92,000-strong Institution of Professional Civil Servants to seek links with a union outside the Civil Service. Informal talks have been held with the ASTMS, although a merger would pose problems for the IPCS, which is non-political.

ASTMS, on the other hand, is affiliated to the Labour Party and Mr Jenkins, its general secretary, has in the past played a key role in links between the party and the unions.

Other possible candidates for a merger with the IPCS would be TASS, the white collar engineering union, and the Engineers' and Managers' Association, which in the main represents power station engineers. However both appear unsuitable homes for the moderate IPCS members.

TASS has a strong left-wing leadership and is a highly political union, while the EMA, led by John Lyons, a former IPCS assistant general secretary, is smaller than the IPCS and would not welcome any move that would suggest it could be "swallowed up" by a larger union.

The IPCS leadership will in the spring seek formal authority

from its conference to open exploratory discussions with other unions inside and outside the Civil Service. The advantage of forming a link with a private sector union is that much of the IPCS membership is no longer in departments directly controlled by the Government.

The difficulties are detailed in a paper issued by the IPCS which says that the institution's position of political neutrality would have to be "equally fundamental policy of the new organization." The paper also points out that the ambition of several union leaders to achieve a single union for the whole of the Civil Service.

Inside the Civil Service IPCS could forge links with the First Division Association, representing senior Civil Servants, or the Civil Service Union, which has technical grades that overlap with some of those covered by the institution.

The merger between the Civil and Public Services Association and the Society of Civil and Public Servants, which is due to start next January will form a 240,000-strong union that could be a powerful vehicle for left politics in the Civil Service.

Conferences of the two unions in May will be asked to ratify a constitution for the Union of Civil and Public Services, but there are signs that an unlikely alliance between extreme left-wingers and the right in the CPSSA may be forged in an attempt to delay the formation of the new body.

Electricity board fights price policy

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

Government proposals to change the financial structure of the electricity industry have been described by the largest of the 12 area electricity boards as failing to contain adequate safeguards for the consumer.

Mr David Jeffries, the London Electricity Board chairman, has written to the 53 MPs in the board's area criticizing the government proposals.

Mr Jeffries has said: "The board are concerned that in their present form the proposals would not allow the board to serve the best interests of London consumers because they would allow the Government of the day to use the board as a means of raising excessive revenue or of manipulating the cost of living to the possible detriment of the business".

The Government has been criticized during the past two years for insisting that the electricity supply industry raise prices to meet its "economic pricing" policy. The area boards have argued that smaller price rises could have been made and government-set financial targets still achieved.

In addition the boards are preparing to be required by the Government to pass on the

extra cost of power generation during the miners' strike to the electricity user in the shape of a "Scargill surcharge."

Several senior members of the supply industry management have said that the extra cost should be recovered by taxation and not higher energy prices.

One of the proposals is that the cash reserves that have been built up gradually since 1948 should be converted into deemed loans or public dividend capital.

Decided loans would have to be repaid to the Treasury and also bear interest charges. The effect of that, the LEB says would be that London consumers would be paying twice over for the board's assets.

Conversion into public dividend capital would keep the money in the industry, but any dividend on them would go to the Treasury. The LEB argues that the dividends could be used on spending to encourage energy conservation or for other capital projects.

The LEB point out that it is deprived of resources provided by its consumers and not from the Government of the day.

Victoria's etchings of her children go on sale



Royal hobbies: The Prince Consort's lithograph of the Prince of Wales and his etching, based on a drawing by Queen Victoria, of the Princess Royal and the Prince of Wales.

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

An album of rare etchings and lithographs by Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, mostly depicting their children at play, is to be sold at Christie's on March 5. Copies seem only to have been given to a few relatives and friends.

Christie's album contains three etchings and two lithographs by Queen Victoria and two etchings and one lithograph by the Prince Consort. There are also two lithographs by E. Dalton after drawings by Queen Victoria. A charming curiosity is an etching by the Prince Consort made after a drawing by the Queen of the Princess Royal and Prince of Wales.

The prints are enclosed in a magnificent, tooled green morocco binding studded with coloured paste gems. The front cover has at its centre a bronze medallion of the Duchess of Sutherland, who was a member of the Queen's household. It is assumed that the album was bound for her. It has come from an unconnected source and is estimated to sell for between £2,000 and £4,000.

Sale Room, page 14

Commentary

Geoffrey Smith

Mr Peter Walker has now reassessed full ministerial control over the negotiating tactics of the National Coal Board. That is required because the failure of the Government and the NCB to maintain a clear and consistent position over recent weeks can be attributed largely to a lack of adequate communication between them.

The trouble seems to have been that Mr Ian MacGregor, the chairman of the board, has not been speaking directly with Mrs Thatcher for some time and that he has not been keeping Mr Walker fully and regularly informed. The document that Mr MacGregor negotiated last week with Mr Norman Willis, the general secretary of the TUC, was presented to Mr Walker for his approval only after it had been agreed with Mr Willis.

This was, in fact, a ministerial failure. It gave Mr Walker no opportunity to reflect without exposing to Mr Willis the differences between the Government and the board, even though the NCB was making a significant tactical concession in no longer demanding a specific commitment from the NUM on the principle of closing uneconomic pits as a pre-condition for further talks.

Kinnock link in discussions

Ministers were also uneasy at Mr MacGregor and Mr Willis dealing directly with each other. This came close to infringing the earlier understanding that Mr MacGregor would not in future be personally involved in negotiations. The need for subordinates to seek his endorsement for any agreement they might reach would, it was thought, prevent ministers from being stampeded in just the way they were last week.

Ministers are also aware that Mr Willis is close to Mr Kinnock. They know that Mr Willis's wife is Mr Kinnock's secretary, and they had the uncomfortable feeling that Mr Kinnock was being kept more fully in touch with the discussions than they were.

Mr Walker was, in addition, exposed to the same criticism that Mrs Thatcher had levelled at him before: that he was not maintaining sufficiently close control over the NCB's erratic manoeuvres. She felt that he was not being kept fully informed. She was not seeing Mr MacGregor herself, and Mr Walker was not able to make up for that because he was not always kept totally in the picture either.

The difficulties between Mr Walker and the Prime Minister appear to have been resolved, but it is hard to see how authority over the board, that is designed to prevent the kind of confusion that was earlier so evident over the board's conditions for reopening negotiations.

That particular problem developed after last month's meeting between Mr Ned Smith, for the NCB, and Mr Peter Heathfield, for the NUM. When ministers heard of the proposals that were to be put to the NUM executives they were upset.

It was to placate ministerial anger that Mr MacGregor suddenly introduced the demand that the NUM should accept in writing the principle that pits could be closed for economic reasons. Mrs Thatcher might not have insisted upon such a condition herself, but she concluded that it was better to support the board publicly.

It was not a necessary condition. The NCB's position would have been equally strong in substance if it had simply insisted that a satisfactory procedure for the closure of uneconomic pits would have to be part of any agreement, and that it would therefore have to be top of the agenda in any negotiations.

Government and board unclear

But it would still have been all right if the Government and the board had been clear what they meant, and stuck to it. They did neither.

Because they imposed a rigid condition they gave the impression of blocking negotiations, and because they wavered they looked as if they might be pushed from one concession to another.

They now have to show that that is not true. It is too late to restore the written undertaking as a pre-condition for talks. In negotiation it is almost impossible to recover a position that has once been surrendered. But the board will need to continue insisting, as it did yesterday, that there can be no concessions on the substance of the position agreed last week between Mr MacGregor and Mr Willis.

CBI pushes profit motive

By Edward Townsend
Industrial Correspondent

The Confederation of British Industry will this week call again for a fundamental reappraisal of British attitudes to wealth creation and profit to improve Britain's international industrial competitiveness.

The confederation will present its policy-making council with the first part of a document to provide a blueprint for economic policy towards industry and commerce until the 1990s.

In particular, the document, due to be published in full in May, will emphasize business leaders' belief that a fundamental change in attitudes is needed. The profit motive urgently needs to be strengthened.

The document, called the medium-term business strategy, will be given a title to match *The Will to Win*, the organization's previous attempt at an all-embracing policy statement, in March 1981.

It will pull together some of the CBI's philosophies on a wide range of issues and on which it has issued lengthy papers in the past year, including *Share in the Action*, which advocated greater employee involvement, and the latest detailed studies of how infrastructural investment could be non-inflationary and create jobs.

The document will also draw on the work for the organization's Budget recommendations, which concluded that with some tax and public expenditure changes, economic growth averaging 3 per cent a year, with low inflation, was possible up to 1990.

The document said that to reverse Britain's declining share of world markets needed reduced government-imposed costs on business, realistic pay settlements and higher productivity plus improvements in non-price competitiveness through better marketing, quality design, training and management. "In short, we require more enterprise and freer markets, including the labour market."

Will to Win laid down policies which the CBI said were essential to return the economy to prosperity by the middle of the decade. On unchanged policies unemployment, it said, could reach 3.5 million by the middle of 1985.

A total of 70 recommendations were made, including increased government spending on capital projects and unemployment, introduction of non-military youth national service, cuts in government revenue spending and new industrial policy.

Wednesday's council meeting will discuss the economy. There is also to be a debate on the European Monetary System, the "snake", which many members believe Britain should join.

Private sector pay settlements are running at just over 6 per cent, according to latest Confederation of British Industry figures (Ow Labour Correspondent writes).

Its pay data bank shows average settlements of 6.2 per cent in each of the past three months, little change from the level last summer.

The Ponting case Ministry silent on deal claim

By Rodney Cowton, Defence Correspondent

The Ministry of Defence refused yesterday to comment on Mr Clive Ponting's renewed claim. *The Observer* newspaper, that he was told last August by officials that it was not intended to proceed against him under the Official Secrets Act.

A spokesman for the ministry said he was not commenting on that subject because he did not want to "pre-empt" today's debate in the House of Commons.

Mr Sir Ewen Broadbent, who was Second Permanent Secretary at the Ministry last August, when Mr Ponting confessed to sending two confidential documents to Mr Tam Dalyell, Labour MP for Linlithgow, the position was as he had described it in an interview last Friday.

He had then said that he was not aware of any offer of

immunity from prosecution being offered to Mr Ponting if he confessed and resigned. He had been assured by those dealing directly with Mr Ponting that no bargain had been struck.

He did wonder, however, whether there might not have been confusion over the fact that the case was brought under section 2 of the Official Secrets Act, which is a widely drawn section dealing with the communicating of information to an unauthorized person.

Sir Ewen thought it might be possible that someone had said there would be no action under section 1 of the Act, which deals

with the disclosure of information to the public. Mr Richard Hastie-Smith, who is responsible for civilian employees at the ministry, refused to comment yesterday but at Mr Ponting's trial he consistently maintained that Mr Ponting had not been offered any guarantee of immunity from prosecution.

Mr Timothy Lawrence, president of the London Criminal Courts Solicitors' Association, said yesterday: "The court makes its decision on the basis of accepting one person's word against another and it is not necessary for the prosecution or the defence to prove that one of the other is lying."

If a jury accepts a police officer's word against a defendant's that did not prove the defendant was lying, but that the jury was not satisfied with his or her version.

Mr Geoffrey Norman, secretary of the Magistrates' Association said that prosecutions were generally brought only where someone else has been harmed.

The common law offence of perjury dates from the days of the Star Chamber. The law is contained in the Perjury Act, 1911.

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Prices may rise by 8% as hotels spend more on raising standards

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

Hotel prices are expected to rise by about 8 per cent, many from April. There will be an additional impact on business travellers. Because traditional commercial discounts are being heavily reduced.

Most of the extra cash is expected to be used to fund widespread refurbishing programmes as the industry attempts to make holidays in Britain more attractive and also as the trend grows to lift three-star hotels into the four-star category with more facilities. Bedrooms with their own bathrooms are becoming more usual.

Hotels, particularly in London, are unlikely to see trade affected by the price increases because a shortage of hotel bedrooms is emerging. Demand has soared because of the

numbers of Americans attracted to Britain by the increased buying power of the dollar.

There are also increasing reports that more Britons, opting for holidays at home as prices of overseas package holidays have risen, some by as much as a fifth. Bookings for holidays in Britain are widely reported as being a quarter up on last year.

Monitoring of hotel price intentions by Expotel, which claims to be Europe's leading corporate accommodation broker, indicates that increases will be mostly around 8 per cent, although some may reach 10 per cent, compared with last year's increases of about 7 per cent.

Expotel expects hotels to avoid larger increases by reducing the discounts to business travellers. At one time most

could expect discounts of 15 per cent to 20 per cent on advertised rates, while companies with big volume business could negotiate discounts of up to a third or more.

Even volume discounts are likely to come down to 10 per cent or less except for the really big companies, according to Mr Dev Anand, Expotel's managing director.

He said: "Business travellers will probably be looking at only 5 per cent, possibly up to 8 per cent."

● Bath is to get a £2.5 million hotel, its first for 12 years, through financing which the English Tourist Board has helped arrange. The as yet unnamed 96-room hotel will be a three-star, a sector in which Bath badly needs additional accommodation.

ITV faces big rise in fee for Channel 4

By David Hewson, Arts Correspondent

Independent television companies expected to be told this week that there must be a large increase in their subscriptions for Channel Four and the Welsh fourth channel.

The Independent Broadcasting Authority is due to decide on Wednesday. Most observers expect Channel Four to come out well. It is winning an increasing audience, and, since the settlement of the Equity dispute about advertising, is earning more revenue for the ITV companies, which they keep.

Each year the IBA must fix the subscription at between 14 per cent and 18 per cent of the previous year's ITV advertising income. The result is shared 80:20 between Channel Four and S4C.

ITV companies have argued for a cost of living increase and pointed out that ITV revenues fell short of their expected £1,000 million, by about £85 million.

But their attempt to convince the IBA was not helped by the BBC announced that Thames had poached *Dallas* by offering a record fee for the American soap opera.

Last year, the 15 ITV companies subscribed £123 million, £98.4 million to Channel Four and £24.6 million to S4C. One figure suggested for the new subscription is £155 million. The channel is keen to increase its broadcasting hours, particularly into the early hours of the morning, when it repeats its own material and screens adult films.

Channel Four also argues that it needs an increase above inflation to meet the soaring costs of prestige drama productions which have helped win its increasing ratings. The audience has increased steadily during the past year, from under 5 per cent to about 8.5 per cent, occasionally greater than that for BBC 2.



Young maestro: Ivo Pogorelich rehearsing before his sell-out concert at the Barbican today, his only London recital this season. Aged 26, the Yugoslav-born pianist is reportedly drawing larger audiences than any other solo classical artist at present.

Since he won first prize at a Montreal piano competition in

1980, he has attracted controversy and envy for his sometimes outrageous dress and flamboyant style of the piano. Tonight he will play Schumann's *Toccata* in C, Prokofiev's *Sonata No 3*, and two works by Chopin, the *Polonaise* in C minor and the *Sonata* in B minor. (Photograph: Clive Tomlin).

'Apparition' draws crowds

Hundreds of worshippers flocked yesterday to a small village church hoping to see a repeat of an apparition several children said they saw.

Romney Catholic clergymen are treating seriously the claim by schoolchildren in the village of Asdee, co Kerry, that they saw two statues move to St Mary's last Thursday.

Since the "sighting" visitors have thronged the village

The "movements" were seen by Elizabeth Flynn, aged seven, who said: "I saw Jesus moving. His hand moved and called me. 'Thee I saw the eyes of the Blessed Virgin move'."

Her brother, Coole, aged nine, and Mary, aged 12, were among about 30 children claiming to have seen the statues move.

Yesterday's packed congregation saw nothing unusual

Minister was told of wind danger to tower blocks

By Charles Kneivt, Architecture Correspondent

The chairman of the tribunal set up to investigate the Ronan Point disaster in 1968 sent a hand-written letter with the tribunal's report to the Minister for Housing and Local Government expressing his concern about the possible effect of wind loading on system built blocks of flats.

Mr Hugh (now Lord Justice) Griffiths, QC, drew attention to the serious wind damage which occurred to a block in Glasgow, but wrote: "We have deliberately not referred to it in the report to avoid undue public anxiety."

He suggested to the minister, Mr Anthony Greenwood, that the engineering profession and the building industry should be alerted to the issue of wind loading, yet a key paragraph comparing the strength of structural walls in the 22-storey tower block in east London, to the glass in a good window, was deleted from a draft of the report.

New evidence has emerged that several passages referring to the safety of Ronan Point, and the Government's role in persuading local authorities to use prefabricated building systems, were toned down or deleted from drafts and do not appear in the final version as published.

Early drafts have been studied by Mr Sam Webb, an architect who has been asked to investigate the background to the inquiry by Mr Nigel Spearing, Labour MP for Newham South, the constituency which includes Ronan Point.

Mr Webb said yesterday: "There can be little doubt that if the references to wind and fire in Sir Alfred Pugsley's section of the report had been published in the form that they appeared in the drafts, then the subsequent history of Ronan Point and other blocks built to a similar design would have been radically different."

Five people were killed and 17 injured when a gas explosion

caused the progressive collapse of part of Ronan Point.

A reference by Sir Alfred to the possibility of a fire causing expansion of a ceiling or floor, and pushing outwards a critical H.2 type joint by as much as 210, endangering the blocks' stability, was also toned down.

The fire test on Ronan Point, carried out last July, demonstrated that this was true. Mr Webb said. Wind damage and fire posed equal dangers to the structural stability of Ronan Point and were more likely to occur.

Among other changes and deletions in drafts of the report, disclosed by Mr Webb's investigation, are:

● The Ministry of Housing and Local Government's role of encouraging some British building and civil engineering contractors to adopt large concrete panel systems (deleted).

● The use of a Taylor-Woodrow-Anglian system (as at Ronan Point) by local authorities "as a result of government persuasion" (deleted).

● Reference to the adoption of "tried" systems such as the Larsen-Nielsen system used at Ronan Point; inverted commas are omitted in the final report (changed).

● The wisdom of setting up the National Building Agency, which vetted building systems, was questioned, and the fact that "by its nature, (it) could not hope to attract a high standard of staff" (deleted).

● The "experimental" nature of Ronan Point, insofar as it was much higher than any Larsen-Nielsen block in Denmark, its country of origin (deleted).

If the role of the Government in promoting system built flats had been stated more clearly, Mr Webb believes, there would have been considerable pressure on it to pay for all the subsequent remedial work.

In fact the Government initially offered councils 40 per cent towards the cost, later increased to 50 per cent.

Frozen embryo baby due

By David Hewson

Britain's first test tube baby from a frozen embryo is due to be delivered in the next few weeks.

It is thought that the child will be the second in the world born by the technique. The first was in Australia a year ago.

The British baby is due to be announced by the test tube pioneers Dr Robert Edwards and Mr Patrick Steptoe at the private Bourn Hall Clinic in Cambridge.

The clinic, which is expected to announce the impending birth publicly today, used a frozen embryo to impregnate the 34-year-old mother after a test tube impregnation failed.

The embryo was frozen for 14 days in liquid nitrogen before being inserted into the mother's womb.

The parents, a couple from Manchester, have paid £3,000 for the treatment at the clinic, which has pioneered test tube baby techniques.

But the frozen embryo technology may be threatened by the Uborn Children (Protection) Bill at present before Parliament. If the Bill is passed a limit of 14 days is likely to be imposed on the life outside the womb of all embryos created *in vitro*, although a frozen embryo may last indefinitely.

Technique produces twin lambs

British scientists have pioneered a system of embryo transfer for farm animals which allows identical twins to be born every time.

Work at the Rowett Research Institute in Cambridge means that technology in Britain "has taken another big step forward", it was said yesterday.

Embryo splitting allows identical twins to be produced - a development which is of enormous interest to farmers who want to maximize the number of calves or lambs born to a particularly good animal.

Pioneer work at Cambridge has resulted in the first of a number of identical lambs being born at the sister institute in Aberdeen.

Embryos flushed from ewes one week after insemination were split in two and the duplicate eggs implanted into surrogate ewes.

With genetically identical animals available, the farmer can rapidly improve the quality of his herd and flock, and change more quickly to suit the needs of his customer.

Meat producers are under particular pressure to produce leaner meat and it is thought that work at Rowett institute will give farmers new guidelines for efficient lean meat production.

Grain glut starts new crops hunt

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

As restraints on the production of traditional crops such as wheat and barley loom ever larger, growers and scientists are looking with increasing desperation to the possibility of commercial substitutes for the present grain "monocultures".

This year the European Commission seems prepared to rely on a small reduction in intervention guarantees as a disincentive. But another record harvest, particularly if there were still on hand grain from the 1984 crop in six months' time, would increase the pressure for quotas.

There are, broadly, four categories of options, the first consisting of grain crops unfamiliar in Britain. With the exception of durum wheat, the basic ingredient of pasta, the others are mostly animal feed components, with no obvious price advantage over wheat or barley.

The second comprises possible import substitutes, notably field peas and beans, which might be grown at a price competitive with imported soya or manioc. The potential EEC market for peas for animal feeds is estimated at 7,500,000 tonnes, compared with present production of less than a million tonnes.

The EEC decision to support lupin growing has caused a flurry of interest, but the authorities are wary of encouraging another boom, as in oilseed rape. Thanks to overgenerous subsidies, rape oil is the Community's latest "lake".

The third category includes industrial raw material and fuel crops. Flax is being cultivated on a small scale in Scotland and Northern Ireland, and the prospect of developing indigenous sources of renewable raw materials has obvious attractions.

But although Brazil produces petrol from sugar cane, and a plant was recently opened in Sweden to extract fuel from grain, the economics in terms of energy input and output are said to be doubtful.

Finally, there are possibilities in pharmaceuticals and health foods. Earlier this month, John J. King and Sons, an Essex firm of seed merchants which is experimenting with a range of crops, formed a new company with Bio-Oil Research, of Crewe, to produce and market borage.

Bio-Oil's founder, Mr John Williams, has concentrated for the past five years on the production of Gamma-Linolenic Acid, which he believes has important potential applications in the treatment of disease, including high blood cholesterol, liver ailments and multiple sclerosis.

Until now his raw material has been the plant known as evening primrose. But borage is said to be a richer source of supply, and the new company believes that, if export markets are exploited, up to 40,000 acres could be planted in Britain.

Prison officers fears over Aids grow

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Health officials and the Prison Department are anxious to quell fears based on misconceptions about the way Aids (acquired immune deficiency syndrome) is spread, after the death of a BBC worker and confirmation of more suspects in jail.

The BBC worker who suffered from Aids has been allowed to continue in his job, although the senior medical officer, Dr John Newman, knew that he was a sufferer.

The BBC confirmed yesterday that Dr Newman was satisfied no one else there was in any danger from the disease.

The Home Office last night confirmed that a Civil Servant at Wormwood Scrubs and a total of four prisoners were

suspected of suffering from Aids.

The Civil Servant, a clerical officer, has been isolated in Charing Cross Hospital since Thursday awaiting the outcome of tests.

The Department of Health and Social Security said the main way that Aids has been spread has been through sexual intercourse between male homosexuals.

10,118 cases up to the end of January 1983 have been homosexuals, six were women who had sexual relations with bisexual males who had caught Aids from homosexual contacts, three were haemophiliacs who had received infected blood and there were six cases where the disease was of unknown origin.

Power board sets up study of cathedral corrosion

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

The effect of air pollution on cathedrals and other old buildings is to be investigated by the Central Electricity Generating Board, the largest coal user, and the Cathedrals Advisory Commission.

The CEGB's technology and research staff have the Duke of Grafton, head of the commission, and representatives of the Government's Warco Spring Laboratory and the Building Research Establishment to discuss the criticisms expressed by the Commons select committee on environment which said corrosion of

cathedrals' stonework was caused by acid rain produced by coal burning.

The CEGB said: "The CEGB believes that power stations are not a major contributor to the corrosion of stonework in cities. In so far as this is caused by atmospheric pollution, the evidence indicates that this is mainly produced by local sources."

The board will make available its computer expertise in modelling pollution to the church authorities. A joint working party will be set up with the commission.

Homes of the future

Cutting fuel bills by a third

By Charles Kneivt, Architecture Correspondent

Energy savings of at least 30 per cent are expected in homes to be built at the £100 million Milton Keynes Energy Park announced last week.

The saving is shown in an index based on a house's total annual energy running costs, under certain standard conditions of occupancy and use.

The figure, which can vary between 80 and 250, can be assessed at the design stage. The lower the figure, the better the house's likely performance.

Typical three-bedroom houses built to present British building standards have an energy cost index of 173, compared with 150 in France and about 100 in Scandinavian countries. The target at Milton Keynes will be 120 (see table).

Architects designing low energy homes of the future

hope that the index will be adopted widely, so that house buyers, for example, will receive and be able to compare the ECI figures on estate agents' particulars.

An experimental housing development at Great Linford in the new town, completed in 1981 and monitored by the Open University with funds from the Department of Energy, shows how dramatically energy costs can be cut.

Additional capital expenditure of £350 produced energy savings of £120 a year, a payback period of two and a half years.

The energy-saving features were:

● low cost plastic-framed double-glazing;
● insulation, 3ft wide around the edge of the ground floor concrete slab;
● 4in of cavity wall insulation

(rather than the normal 2in);

● 5.5in of loft insulation (normally between 2in and 4in);

● draught-proofing to all doors and windows;

● a high efficiency, low thermal capacity wall-hung boiler, with a sophisticated control system.

The total additional cost was £500, but savings in cost on the smaller size of the boiler, and the positioning of radiators away from windows, reduced the length of pipework, reduced the new increase to £350.

For greater energy savings the house could have insulation under the whole house, rather than just at the edges;

conservatory (south-facing) to catch the sun's radiation and provide low-cost additional living space; and a small solar water heating system.

The Energy Park will cover 300 acres and house 3,100 people.

Tootal OSMAN SYLKO Trutex

LANTOR

Raysil

SLIMMA

Echelon

Stiebel

Collection

Easifit

Southern Comfort

WILDBUNCH

You know Tootal. But do you know the names behind our name?

In the manufacture of thread, Tootal is a world leader. Every hour we produce enough to circle the world. Names like Sylko and Sylko Supreme are household names. So are industrial market leaders like Polyfil and Astra.

You may know Tootal as the shirt that looks even better on a man. And the reversible skirt for the lady who knows fashion inside out.

Slimma, who make a whole range of clothes for Marks & Spencer are part of the Tootal Group. So are Osman bedfashions and furnishings. Stiebel nets and Lantor Nonwovens.

The Tootal name itself means quality in many fields. The other names in our Group add up to quality in even more.

Tootal Group

Our names add up to strength

If you would like to know more about us, write to the Secretary for a copy of our current Report & Accounts, Tootal Group plc, Tootal House, 19/21 Spring Gardens, Manchester M60 2TL.

Dublin clashes with church over family planning reform

From Richard Ford, Belfast

The most serious conflict between church and State in 30 years has erupted as a result of the Dublin government's attempt to reform family planning laws.

A trial of strength between the Roman Catholic Church and Dr Garret FitzGerald's coalition administration has exposed divisions within the political hierarchy of the Irish Republic and distressed many Northern Ireland nationalists who want accommodation of the two traditions.

Ministers and backbenchers have been inundated with abusive letters threatening kidnapping, arson attacks on their homes, and eternal damnation. It led to an intervention by Cardinal Thomas O Fiach, Roman Catholic Primate of All Ireland, who condemned what was called "moral terrorism" by two young priests.

Earlier the Cardinal, who is based in Northern Ireland, had joined other bishops in seemingly distancing himself from the hardliners. While insisting that no change in the law could make artificial contraception morally right, the Cardinal upheld the right of the legislators to legislate.

His tone was in contrast to that of the Archbishop of Dublin, Dr Kevin McNamara, who declared that Irish society was at a decisive moral crossroads.

One northern Protestant, sitting as a senator in the Dail asked: "Are you going to vote to let us know once and for all what you want is indeed a

Anglo-US college breaks new ground

By Lucy Hodges
Education Correspondent

A thriving new educational establishment, backed by an American college, opens this summer in what used to be Bedford College, London, set in the beautiful 11 acres adjoining Regent's Park.

Ran on a mixture of public and private money, but mostly private, and offering an extraordinary range of courses to both US and British students, the new institution, renamed Regent's College, is an innovation.

Millions of pounds are being spent upgrading Bedford's decrepit buildings, and the British establishment is beginning to appreciate the Anglo-American venture.

The Queen has lent a painting of George Washington from her private collection which will be hung next to a painting of Oliver Cromwell given to the college by an American donor.

Regent's College is more than the London outpost of Rockford College, near Chicago, which was amazed to find itself offered the remaining 27 years of a 99-year lease on the property by the Crown Commissioners.

The old Bedford College was forced to give up the site and merge with Royal Holloway in Egham, Surrey, when cuts and reorganization of London University showed it to be uneconomical.



Mr James Platt, rector, in front of Regent's College. (Photograph: Peter Trievnor)

The new college will also be a residential campus for other American universities. 190 students from Michigan State University will arrive in July for a two-month course in liberal studies, politics and business administration.

It will house the new private Hunter School of Medicine; it will become the headquarters of international educational organizations, including a new language school; and it is offering itself as a London base to British universities. Salford

University has moved its

diplomacy studies unit there. Mr James Platt, the new college's first rector and executive vice-president, said: "There has never been a set of buildings like this where a group of people have tried to make a dynamic mixture of the academic pursuits and international education, and thrown in administration and a whole range of facilities, and then tried to accommodate the legitimate interests of the local community."

"We aim to be dynamic"

The college's strange formula has been forced to a large extent by economics. It is paying £800,000 a year in rent and buildings cost about £500,000 a year to run. The institutions using the college will pay a service charge which will go towards the costs.

They will be able to take advantage of a campus vastly improved by the £3.5 million being spent on it, as well as the facilities close by: boating lake, zoo, open-air theatre, canal and rose garden.

Businessmen bask in Gibraltar's Main St bonanza

From Dominique Seale, Gibraltar

Main Street, Gibraltar, is now the Oxford Street of the Costa del Sol, only weeks after Spain opened the frontier gates.

Despite bad weather more than 45,000 people visited the Rock within the first week of the opening. Some made the trip by the 108 coaches that crossed, while others braved Gibraltar's labyrinth of narrow, two-way streets in their cars.

British expatriates queuing for their bacon, sausages and, curiously, sugar, have led Lip-ton's local branches to take on 20 extra employees and extend their opening hours, while the local Marks and Spencer outlet, York Ltd, says its turnover has increased 100 per cent.

A bonanza, especially for those who lost big investments when the frontier failed to open in 1982, has given rise to fears that it is too good to last. "It's early days" is the watchword, but Mr Harold Bodinani, secretary to the Indian Merchants' Association in Gibraltar, has gone so far as to say that "any businessman who says he can't earn a decent living in Gibraltar, today is a born failure".

Banks are crowded and it is their advertising of financial services that dominates Gibraltar television, keenly watched by English-speaking viewers as far up the Costa as Marbella. Even the small local daily, the *Gibraltar Chronicle*, has seen a good increase in sales.

The Rock Hotel and Holiday Inn have noted a gradual increase in bookings but they and the other main hotel, the Caleta Palace, are hoping that the great interest shown by tour operators will eventually mean no vacancies.

The present fine weather has shown that good figures mushroom in the sun and it is only a matter of weeks before Gibraltar is likely to see a ferry link with Algeciras re-established. The Rock's 210 English-style public houses are doing well at lunch time where, along with restaurants on Main Street, they are having to turn away clients. Mr Peter Wheatley, representing Gibraltar's licensed victuallers, is pleased that quality, not junk, food is being demanded. While Spanish visitors keen on quality English clothing and British chocolate shop around, Gibraltarians, accepting that results from the Geneva talks have been good so far, prepare their cart and documentation for the weekend exodus, as well as shopping at the nearby Continentale hypermarket and the weekly "Mad Wednesday" (Micoles "Loco" market in neighbouring La Linea.

Mr Jimmy Rizzo, who heads the Chamber of Commerce here, is pleased that he publicly gave his full support to the Chief Minister, Sir Joshua Hassan, in the days leading up to the Geneva talks. Mr Rizzo was heavily criticized for this, especially by the Opposition leader, Mr Joe Bossano, whose Gibraltar Socialist Labour Party occupies the seven opposition seats in the Gibraltar House of Assembly.

Mr Bossano's party still maintains that the opening will be disastrous for Gibraltar's economy in the long run. But so far his work permits have been issued to Spanish workers and an average of 70 cross every day seeking employment. At present priority must go to Moroccans on unemployment benefit and Gibraltarians or EEC nationals.

The business community is happy, and for the moment unemployment figures are on the decline. The main question at the back of the Gibraltarian mind is the discussion of sovereignty with Spain.

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Spain takes hard line on entry terms

From Richard Wigg
Madrid

Spain is threatening that it may reject the terms the Ten are expected to offer this week in the decisive final round of its EEC entry negotiations. Senior Fernando Morán, the Foreign Minister, is due in Brussels today.

At the weekend Madrid spokesmen were making threats over the entry terms in what has evidently become a political poker match between Spain and the Ten.

The spokesmen were emboldened by the warning given by Senor Felipe Gonzalez, the Prime Minister, on Friday after he met Signor Bettino Craxi, his Italian counterpart and current president of the EEC Council of Ministers. He said Spain had already reached the limits of entry negotiations position and was pessimistic about keeping to the January 1, 1986, entry date.

There has been a calculated

change of tone in Madrid in the past few days, with Senor Manuel Fraga, the right-wing opposition leader, and the Communists, accusing the Government of seeking to sign entry terms at any price.

All the leading EEC countries are being taken to task by the Spanish negotiators. Britain offer its latest fishing requirements, France - over "sensitive" agricultural products, and West Germany over social security payments to Spanish immigrant workers.

The business community is happy, and for the moment unemployment figures are on the decline. The main question at the back of the Gibraltarian mind is the discussion of sovereignty with Spain.

European Notebook

Stakes mount in EEC game of consequences

EEC foreign ministers resume their game of consequences in Brussels today with the stakes beginning to mount.

The starting point for the present game was the Community's realization last year that it would soon run out of its available resources. The aim of the game is to find more resources, bring in two more countries to play, and pay a forfeit to Britain.

The consequence of running out of money was that the suggested budget for this year was not enough to cover all the expected bills.

Consequently the European Parliament threw the budget out, the consequence of which is that the Community only has available about three quarters of the money it needs to pay this year's farm bills and has none at all to spare for Britain's promised £600 million reduction in contributions this year.

The consequence of all this is that only an increase in payments can meet the bills.

A parallel game has been going on over the entry of Spain and Portugal to the Community. Target dates for their entry have come and gone so often that West Germany has decided to concentrate minds by refusing to agree to any increase in payments until they are both safely in.

Consequently the essential money cannot be made available until the start of next year at the earliest - assuming the negotiations and formalities for entry have been completed by then.

In consequence extra money this year can only be found by agreeing to a special whip-round among member states. But a complicating factor is that Britain and West Germany have both been

promised a reduction in their contributions this year.

And the consequence of all that is that all member states will have to find the money to pay the bills, while eight of them will have to find yet more money to pay Britain and West Germany the agreed compensation.

If the Commission's latest figures are accurate - and the volatile exchange markets make that doubtful - Britain could consequently find itself being asked to make an advance of around £250 million to pay the bills, while at the same time being paid back its £600 million compensation.

All this is not as simple as it sounds. That is why the foreign ministers are to spend the next two or three days locked in consequential argument about the details. The game is complicated by the fact that the rules can change - and by the fact that the Greeks are playing.

The Greeks have introduced an interesting variation known as "Imps" (Integrated Mediterranean Programmes) in community jargon. Imps are fictional characters which the Greeks insist be made real with the help of large sums of money to help their depressed regions face up to the challenges of enlargement.

The Greeks say that unless sufficiently large Imp payments are agreed, they consequently will not agree to Spain and Portugal joining the Community.

The consequence of that is that West Germany will block any increase in payments and in consequence the Community could have no budget next year again.

And the consequence of all that would be that the Community would become more and more inconsequential.

Ian Murray

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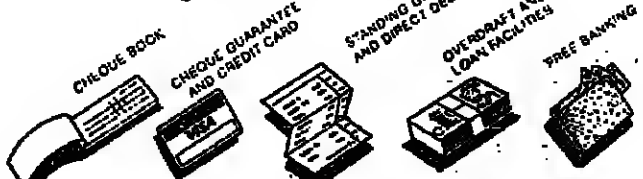
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Political risk in entering US market

Free trade splits Canadians

From John Best, Ottawa

One of the most enduringly provocative and divisive issues in Canadian politics—free trade with the United States—is relentlessly forcing its way back on to the political agenda.

Unsettling about whether Canada can continue to make its way in an increasingly competitive international trade environment is pushing the issue to the fore. This is the only large industrial country which does not have its own internal market. Free trade with the US might be one way to overcome that problem.

More than economics is involved, however. Even proponents acknowledge that there is reason to consider the effect it would have on Canadian political sovereignty.

Opponents worry that a free-trade arrangement, with the world's leading economic power being overwhelmed politically and economically. With its relatively small population of 26 million, it would surrender much of its independence to a neighbour with 10 times the population and the economic muscle to match.

Free trade is expected to be one of the topics discussed when the Canadian Prime Minister, Mr Brian Mulroney, meets President Reagan at a two-day bilateral summit in Quebec City on March 17 and 18.

The Prime Minister has yet to spell out his position.

although he based part of his election campaign last summer on the need for closer economic ties with the US. An inkling of the Government's approach is likely to be contained in a budget to be unveiled in April.

The Cabinet is increasingly divided, with Mr Joe Clark, the Foreign Minister, and the Minister for External Trade, Mr James Kelleher, much more

favourably disposed than the Industry Minister, Mr Sinclair Stevens.

Mr Kelleher has released a discussion paper on how to enhance exports, which describes widened access to the US market as an overriding objective of government policy.

The paper, while non-committal, did nothing to dispel the impression that the Government is moving in the direction of free bilateral trade.

Canada conducts about Can \$150 billion (£100 billion) worth of trade with the US a year, and the volume keeps growing. With implementation of the Tokyo round tariff reductions, about 80 per cent of Canada-US commerce will soon be duty-free.

But Canada is peculiarly vulnerable to non-tariff restrictions that the Americans are resorting to with increasing frequency. Every year, it has to make special pleas to Washington for exemption against quotas or import surcharges the US is planning to levy.

In the past two years, several important Canadian exports have been the subject of investigations under American trade remedy provisions. They include lumber, copper, steel, potatoes and soft cod. Usually, Canadian representations are successful in heading off the feared restrictions. But there is never any guarantee.

If push ever came to shove between the countries, Canada would be in the weaker position. Three-quarters of its trade is with the US, while only about a fifth of US trade is with Canada. The way to eliminate all such anxieties, proponents argue, is to negotiate a fully-fledged free trade arrangement.

Free trade with the US has been a recurring issue in Canadian politics for more than a century. A free trade zone actually existed for a while in pre-confederation times. In 1911, a Canadian Liberal Government was thrown out of office when it campaigned on a proposal to reinstitute free trade.

The Mulroney administration inherited the issue from another Liberal Government, which in 1983 had initiated discussions with the US on "sectoral free trade": free trade in specific sectors.

The options have been widened by the Tories to embrace a comprehensive free trade agreement. In Washington, both the US International Trade Commission and the presidential trade representative's office have conducted public hearings on sectoral free trade. It is not thought likely that the Americans will turn down a bilateral free trade deal, whether sectoral or comprehensive.

Third World countries, on the other hand, see a Canada-US arrangement as a potential danger.

Mr Mulroney: Appealing for Canadian unity



Mr Mulroney: Appealing for Canadian unity

Joy erupts as Israeli troops sight border

From Christopher Walker, Jezzine, Lebanon

Never has the souring of Israel's relationship with Lebanon been more strikingly demonstrated than during the hasty completion at the weekend of the first stage of its final withdrawal, when Israeli troops and Lebanese citizens separately marked the pullout with impromptu displays of jubilation.

At the first trucks carrying members of the crack Golani Brigade came within sight of the Israeli border, which the Army first crossed in the opposite direction 32 months and 616 Israeli deaths ago, the drivers began honking their horns wildly and soldiers tossed out coloured smoke grenades to express their relief.

The festivities continued in the streets of the border town of Metulla, with officers able to do little to restrain the undisguised relief among their troops. The fact that the pullout had been sanctioned on the Jewish Sabbath, when official transport is banned, was seen by many of the men as symbolic of the urgency to leave what one minister has described as "the Lebanese mud".

Earlier, the convoy wound its way through the staunchly Christian town where a huge, idealized portrait of the murdered President Bashir Gemayel and the surly reaction of the inhabitants, many of whom pointedly stayed indoors, added to the impression, voiced by some of the combat-weary troops, that the war had not been worth the price.

For months now, Israeli soldiers have not disguised their bitterness about what they regard as the failure of the Lebanese Christians to take up arms alongside them as allies. They commonly refer scathingly to the Lebanese Phalangist militiamen, in their neatly pressed uniforms, as "the after-shave soldiers".

Jezzine, a snow-covered mountain stronghold with a population of 30,000, will remain as the most northerly point of the vulnerable new Israeli front line until Stage Two of the evacuation is complete, probably by May.

Many of the soldiers expressed the view that the whole Army should have gone straight back to the international border.

Military experts have expressed doubts about viability of the new line, which is more than twice the length of that



Muhammad Ali, former boxing champion, greets Shiite Muslims in Beirut where he is seeking the release of four kidnapped Americans. Behind him, a portrait of Ayatollah Khomeini

Four killed in New Zealand floods

Four people died when overnight flooding caused by heavy rain devastated several parts of New Zealand's North Island yesterday (Our Foreign Staff writes).

Three members of a family died in Te Aroha when 50 houses were destroyed by a wall of mud and water from a nearby hill. A woman was killed in Thames when her house was swept from its foundations.

Meanwhile, in Switzerland the worst snowstorm in almost 30 years dumped more than 2ft of snow on the south-west within 24 hours, paralysing traffic and closing Geneva's international airport.

But in The Netherlands a sudden warm spell forced the cancellation of one of the world's most spectacular skiing events, a 110-mile marathon.

West German birth rate falls

Bonn - 581,000 children were born in West Germany in 1984, fewer than in any year since 1976, and for the thirteenth successive year the population continued to fall (Michael Binyon writes).

The Federal Statistics Office said the death rate is also going down, with 694,000 deaths last year, the lowest since 1968. But unless the trend is reversed there will be only 52 million West Germans by the end of the century compared with 57 million today.

Press aide held

Bogota (Reuters) - Señor Roman Medina, Colombia's presidential press secretary, has been jailed on the orders of a judge investigating the smuggling of cocaine to Spain in a diplomatic pouch, judicial sources said.

Grenada pullout

St George's (Reuters) - The United States will withdraw all its troops from Grenada - about 100 military policemen and 150 support personnel - by the middle of June. Mr Roy Haverkamp, US Chargé d'Affaires, said.

Dressing down

Tehran (Reuters) - Iran's authorities have closed 150 boutiques in Tehran and ordered the owners to report to revolutionary committees in an apparent crackdown on Western fashions.

Germans hit French barrier to plan for anti-pollution cars

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

Bonn was still reeling at the weekend from the sharp rebuff it received from Paris to its plans to fit compulsory anti-pollution devices to all cars in an attempt to slow down the death of the German forests.

The French, together with other EEC members, have objected strongly to the proposed law insisting on catalytic converters for all new cars from 1989, and last week lodged a formal objection to the European Commission. If the Germans do not change their position, the French are threatening to take them to the European Court.

Bonn's reaction has been one of defiance, but also of some bewilderment as to how the row can be defused. The issue will be discussed at the next Franco-German consultation later this

month, and at a meeting of the Community's environment ministers on March 7, but Herr Peter Boenisch, the Government's spokesman, has insisted it will stick to its timetable.

West Germany's European partners are objecting to its insistence on going it alone and on plans to give tax relief to anyone fitting catalytic converters to ordinary engines so they can run on lead-free petrol. This is seen as a potentially mortal blow to profitable exports to the big German car market.

The issue has become a political and emotional quagmire for Bonn. Such was the outcry over damage to German woods from acid rain and pollution that the government decided hastily on the new measures to show voters it was taking drastic steps to curb noxious car fumes.

But its plan threatened to

start a trade war and run counter to the recommendations of scientists and the car industry abroad, who say catalytic converters are an outdated and ineffective technology.

The Germans are justifying the measures on two grounds: first, under the Treaty of Rome any country can take unilateral measures based on health reasons; and second, there are precedents for granting tax relief to achieve aims.

But the confusion over the Government's intentions and timetable has had a damaging effect on Germany's own car industry. People are reluctant to buy cars that may soon have to be converted. At the same time the car industry has already invested so much in catalytic technology, in anticipation of the new laws, that there would be an outcry if the plans were dropped.

Unesco fails to find way out of cash crisis

Paris (Reuters) - Unesco faced an uncertain future yesterday after an all-night session of its Executive Board failed to agree on how to tackle a financial crisis caused by the withdrawal of the United States.

The 22-hour marathon of often acrimonious debates produced only a vague invitation to the Director-General, Mr Amadou Mahtar M'bow, to examine possible adjustments to the next two-year programme and budget, due to be published in draft form next month.

Diplomats said the compromise resolution adopted at the end of the five-day extraordinary board meeting in effect postponed or ducked virtually all vital issues.

Possible budget cuts will have to be discussed at another board session in May.



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Pretoria likely to drop its case against Catholic archbishop

From Michael Hornsby
Johannesburg

The South African authorities have decided not to proceed with their prosecution of Mgr Denis Hurley, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Durban, for alleged violations of the police Act, legal sources disclosed at the weekend.

Mgr Hurley, who is also president of the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference, which comprises the bishops of South Africa, Namibia, Botswana, Swaziland, is due to appear in the regional magistrate's court in Pretoria today.

The sources said, however, they had been told the state would not lead any evidence, in which case counsel for Mgr Hurley, who pleaded not guilty to the charges at a hearing in October, would ask for an acquittal.

The Archbishop is accused of publishing matter about the police without having reasonable grounds for believing it to be true. The charge arises out of a press conference he gave in February, 1983, at which he alleged that atrocities had been committed by a special counter-insurgency police unit in Namibia.

He cited two incidents which have come to his attention. One involving the beating to death of two school teachers in the Kavango region, the other the massacre of an entire family in northern Ovamboland, allegedly by the police unit, which is known as Koevoet (Afrikaans for "crowbar").

The trial, had it gone ahead, would have been the first of a Catholic archbishop anywhere

100 blacks injured in mine clash

About 100 black miners were injured, one seriously, when police and security guards fired birdshot at strikers at the East Driefontein gold mine, west of Johannesburg. They are protesting at poor food, handling of disciplinary cases and assaults by white miners on black workers.

in the world in the last 30 years, according to the Catholic Institute for International Relations in London. The case had aroused widespread concern abroad.

It is unclear why the authorities started the prosecution, only to drop it. It may have been intended as a warning to the archbishop and other troublesome clerics, or a case of over-zealous, low-echelon officials acting initially without regard to broader political implications.



Mgr Hurley: Accused police of atrocities

The trial would have given a public airing of the voluminous evidence of Koevoet atrocities, causing the Government considerable embarrassment. The truth of at least one of the allegations made by the archbishop has been broadly substantiated at an inquest in Namibia.

● **FOUR FREED:** A total of 18-term security prisoners - the term for those convicted of politically-motivated offences - have accepted the offer of conditional release made last month by President Botha, according to the Ministry of Justice.

Four of the men had been released, the ministry statement said, but it had been decided, at the request of some of the former prisoners and their relatives, that their names should not be revealed. The condition of their release is that they renounce violence.

Mr Nelson Mandela and other leading members of the banned African National Congress serving life terms have rejected the offer. Those who accepted are thought to be mainly members of the smaller Pan-African Congress, which broke away from the ANC in the late 1950s.

In another development, a survey by *The Sunday Star* newspaper of black opinion in Johannesburg and Soweto has found that Mr Mandela is by far the most popular black leader, getting the support of 73 per cent of those polled. Bishop Desmond Tutu, the Anglican Bishop of Johannesburg, scored 14 per cent, and Chief Gatsha Buthezi, the Zulu leader, only 5 per cent.



Battle scarred: A New Caledonia tribal leader, Jacob Nepamoudou, is led away for treatment after being injured in a clash with police using tear gas and concussion grenades. The tribe had tried to prevent anti-independence white settlers from holding a beach picnic near Thio.

Emotional Reagan plea for Contras

From Our Own Correspondent
Washington

In an emotional appeal for a resumption of covert aid to anti-Sandinista rebels, President Reagan compared the support which the US has been giving Nicaraguan "freedom fighters" to the aid that foreigners gave American revolutionaries fighting the British during the War of Independence.

In his regular weekend broadcast the President said: "America may never have been born without the help and support of freedom-loving people in Europe, of Lafayette and Von Steuben and Kosciuszko. And now free people of El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua ask for our help. There are over 15,000 freedom fighters struggling for liberty and democracy in Nicaragua, and helping to stem subversion in El Salvador."

The speech, which contained some of Mr Reagan's strongest language so far about the Sandinista Government, marked a new effort by the Administration to win Congressional approval of \$14 million (\$12 million) in covert assistance to the Nicaraguan rebels, known as Contras.

Congress appropriated \$14 million for the rebels in autumn, but said the money could not be spent until Congress specifically voted for its release some time after February. At present there is little enthusiasm in Congress for releasing the money.

Another Anzus sea exercise cancelled

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

The Reagan Administration has confirmed that a second set of military exercises with New Zealand has been cancelled in retaliation for Wellington's refusal to allow a port call by an American destroyer.

US officials said yesterday that the entire security relationship was under review because of New Zealand's policy of forbidding visits by ships carrying nuclear weapons.

It is expected that almost all military ties, including the exchange of intelligence information between the two countries, will be curtailed or unless New Zealand modifies its anti-nuclear policies.

Officials said the Administration was using its dispute with New Zealand to discourage similar actions by other allies that have powerful anti-nuclear groups. The US believed a country could not have an alliance and avoid its full responsibilities.

● **MOSCOW:** *Pravda* yesterday accused the United States of preparing for failure at the Geneva arms talks before they had even begun (Richard Owen writes).

US aid to Sudan 'suspended'

From Nicholas Ashford
Washington

The United States has reportedly suspended payment of more than \$194 million (about £176 million) in economic assistance to Sudan, its largest recipient of aid in black Africa.

According to *The Washington Post*, the decision was made because of steady economic and political deterioration in Sudan,

caused partly by President Nimeiry's rigorous attempts to impose Islamic law throughout the country.

The reported American move follows similar action by the International Monetary Fund. A plan involving giving \$1.5 billion aid, and deferring debt payments, put together by the IMF has fallen apart.

President Nimeiry has been

Kasparov expected to escape censure

From Richard Owen
Moscow

Despite acute embarrassment and anger on the part of Soviet officials over Gary Kasparov's unprecedented outburst against the abandonment of the world chess championship, chess experts said it was unlikely that he would be persecuted or punished.

But by disrupting Friday's press conference in Moscow and condemning the president of the International Chess Federation (FIDE), Mr Florencio Campomanes, for staging a "well-rehearsed show", the 21-year-old challenger had taken the calculated risk that his star status would protect him from official wrath.

Yesterday Mr Campomanes defended his controversial decision to end the match, in which Kasparov had begun to make a remarkable comeback against Anatoly Karpov, aged 33, the champion. In an interview in *Soviet Sports*, Mr Campomanes said both players had wanted to continue, but he felt that their duel had turned into a "bottle of violence".

The terms of the new match in September would be agreed by a Fide congress in Austria in August, he said. The physical condition of the players after more than five months, as well as "financial considerations", had made him ask himself whether so many "great sacrifices" were really necessary.

The ruling is widely seen in Moscow as favouring Karpov. But some chess experts were critical of Kasparov's angry refusal to "play his role" in an "unnecessary spectacle", arguing that the decision to begin again with the score at zero is to Kasparov's advantage. "The score was 5-3 against him and although Karpov was in bad shape he only needed one more win to keep the crown," one source commented.

Officials were sensitive yesterday to suggestions that the affair had been mishandled. Tass quoted several officials, including the Yugoslav referee Mr Svetozar Gligoric, as saying that the organisation of the match had been excellent but Karpov and Kasparov were really tired and Mr Campomanes had made the right decision. Forty-eight games was far beyond the limit for one match, and the September match would be limited to 24 games.

Mr Campomanes said he bore personal responsibility for the match.

Thais take 40,000 to safety

Bangkok - almost 40,000 Cambodian refugees were moved yesterday from a temporary evacuation site on the Thai border to a new camp six miles inside Thailand to protect them from Vietnamese attacks (Neil Kelly writes).

Nearly a quarter of a million Cambodian refugees have fled into Thailand since November following the capture of the resistance group camps on the border by Vietnamese and Cambodian Government forces.

Gromyko trip

Moscow - The Kremlin announced that Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, will pay an official visit to Italy at the end of this month, dampening speculation about an imminent political crisis over Soviet-Chinese relations.

Explosion 'plot' - Ouagadougou (AFP) - Burkina Faso has called on the Ivory Coast to account for an explosion at a hotel there last week apparently aimed at Captain Thomas Sandara, the visiting Burkina Faso head of state.

Reburial halted - Nairobi - Plans to re-bury Ugandan Archbishop Janani Lumumba, murdered on the orders of Ugandan dictator Idi Amin in 1977, at Kampala Cathedral were cancelled after his family opposed the exhumation of his remains in northern Uganda.

Iraq amnesty - Baghdad (Reuters) - Iraq's ruling Revolutionary Command Council has ordered a general amnesty for all military deserters, the Defence Ministry newspaper *Al-Qadisiya* reported.

Corsican blasts - Ajaccio, Corsica (Reuters) - Three bombs planted by six men believed to be separatist guerrillas badly damaged a French military barracks on Corsica but two others were defused.

Press strike - Rome (Reuters) - Italy suffered its second 24-hour news blackout this month due to a strike by newspaper and broadcasting journalists over work contracts. Only the left-wing *Fuoco Sera* appeared.

Crash havoc - Marbella (Reuters) - Six people were hurt when an unidentified British youth raced a stolen truck through red lights and caused some 20 car crashes in this Spanish resort. The youth was arrested.

Spy remand - Delhi (Reuters) - An unnamed retired Government official, the seventeenth suspect in India's spy scandal, was remanded in custody until Friday, the Press Trust of India said.

Jury cheered for clearing Edwin Moses

Los Angeles (Reuters) - The US Olympic gold medal hurdler Edwin Moses hugged his wife to the cheers of spectators when he was found not guilty of soliciting sex from a policewoman.

He left the courtroom with his German wife, Myrella, without making any comment after shaking hands with his lawyer, Edward Medvene, and his mother.

During his five-day trial, he said Policewoman Susan Gonzales, a street corner decoy, had propositioned him, asking: "Do you want to have fun?" The policewoman had claimed the reverse.

The judge ordered silence when spectators cheered after the jury foreman announced "not guilty." The jury voted 10 to one, with one abstention, in favour of Moses on the first ballot and 12 nil on the second and final ballot.

Afterwards the prosecutor, Mr Michael Gaurino said he believed Moses' popularity had played a part in the jury's deliberations.

Zimbabwe elections may be delayed until June

From Jan Raath, Harare

Zimbabwe's first post-independence elections may have to be delayed until June, Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister, has said.

If they are, it means that his party, Zanu (PF), will be deprived of the satisfaction of celebrating five years of independence with what is expected to be a hefty mandate from the country's three million voters.

He originally proposed that the elections be held at the end of March, before the April 18 independence anniversary. Speaking on Saturday to his party's Women's League, Mr Mugabe said the main obstacle to holding the poll within next six weeks was the fact that though voter registration officially finished on Friday, thousands were still queuing and it was evident that an overwhelming number of people still waited to register.

The Delimitation Commission, which will divide Zimbabwe into constituencies for the election, had not met. It could do so only once it had a full voters' roll on which to work.

Mr Mugabe said the commission had told him it would find it "practically impossible"

to do its job by the end of March and would need until the end of May.

He has appointed a ministerial committee to investigate the matter and is expected to make an announcement this week once he has received its recommendations.

The Government has been thrown into a kind of suspension with few people willing to make important decisions with an election imminent.

On Saturday Bishop Abel Muzorewa, President of the United African National Council (UANC) which ruled Zimbabwe for 10 months in 1979, expressed grave doubts over whether the elections would be free and fair. He accused the Government of organising a campaign of terror and violence against the political Opposition from the moment it came to power. Blacks in Zimbabwe were less free than they were under the Rhodesian UDI Government, he said.

He said that his party had information that the Government was recruiting Mozambicans in massive numbers to register as voters, after being given citizenship papers.

Law Report February 18 1985 Chancery Division

Mass picketing a common law nuisance and statutory offence under 1875 Act

Thomas and Others v National Union of Mineworkers (South Wales Area) and Others

Before Mr Justice Scott

Judgment delivered February 11

"Mass picketing was clearly both a common law nuisance and an offence under section 7 of the Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act 1875, and, in proceedings by *Thomas and Others* against the National Union of Mineworkers (South Wales Area), six of its officers, and the National Union of Mineworkers, and its president, vice-president and general secretary and 10 other members of its executive committee and/or the national co-ordinating committee, Mr Justice Scott, in the Chancery Division, granted interlocutory injunctions restraining the South Wales union, its agents and officers, including lodge officers, from inciting, procuring, assisting, encouraging or organising members of the union or others to congregate or assemble at or near the entrance to five named collieries otherwise than (a) for the purpose of peacefully obtaining or communicating information or peacefully persuading any person to work or to abstain from working and (b) otherwise than in numbers not exceeding six."

Mr Louis Blom-Cooper, QC and Mr Alan Newman for the plaintiffs; Mr Anthony Scrivenor, QC and Mr Jeremy McMullen for the South Wales union and its officers; Mr John Hendy and Mr Beverly Lang for the NUM, its officers and members of the national co-ordinating committee.

MR JUSTICE SCOTT said that on March 9, 1984, the conference of the NUM (South Wales Area) resolved to support any other area which decided to take strike action against the National Coal Board, and also resolved, itself, to stop work on March 12.

The plaintiffs, some willingly and some reluctantly, obeyed the call for strike action, and the strike remained solid until November in South Wales, when some union members, including 12 of the plaintiffs, returned to work.

Their return was met by picketing or demonstrations, and various incidents occurred between working and striking miners, some of them involving violence.

On January 7, 1985, the plaintiffs issued a writ and notice of motion, seeking a variety of injunctions against the South Wales union, its

officers, and the NUM and its officers, and against the national co-ordinating committee which had been set up on May 10, 1984. It was claimed that the picketing and demonstrations, which were still continuing, represented serious infringements of the plaintiffs' civil rights, and that the picketing was unlawful and *ultra vires* the union's rules.

After reviewing the facts, his Lordship said that the position seemed to be that a regular daily average of from 50 to 70 striking miners attended at the colliery gates. Six stood close to the gates and the rest were placed back from the road so as to allow vehicles carrying working miners to pass.

Abuse was hurled at the vehicles and the miners inside. Police were in attendance. The picketing and demonstrating took place against a background of high community tension, and known anger by the picketers or demonstrators against the working miners. It could not be suggested that such picketing or demonstrations were other than highly intimidating to any ordinary person.

Three questions arose as to picketing at the colliery gates: (1) Whether the picketing sought to be restrained would represent a tort against the particular plaintiffs. The phrase "unlawful" was unhelpful and misleading, being sometimes used to describe picketing in the course of which criminal offences were committed, sometimes where the picketing was tortious, and sometimes where it was both tortious and criminal.

In this action the plaintiffs were asserting private rights under the civil law, and in such an action they could complain of what was tortious, but it was for the public prosecutor or the Attorney General to control the commission of criminal offences in the course of picketing, and not for the plaintiffs to do so. The question for the court was therefore whether the picketing was tortious, not whether it was criminal.

(2) Whether the defendants, or any of them, were responsible in law for the picketing complained of.

(3) Assuming answers favourable to the plaintiffs on the first two questions, whether injunctions should be granted, and if so, in what terms.

Mr Blom-Cooper's main argument was that the picketing was an offence under section 7 of the Conspiracy and Protection of

Property Act 1875, and was therefore tortious.

But after considering *J. Lyons & Sons v Wilkins* (1898) 1 Ch 811; *Attorney General v Lord Leake* & *Co Ltd* [1939] 1 All ER 1001; *Assistant Secretary (1906) 22 TLR 327*, his Lordship concluded that that argument put the cart before the horse, and involved a misuse of section 7.

But on any reasonable view of the defendants' own evidence, immunity from liability for tortious acts could not be claimed for persons who regularly assembled at colliery gates. It might be that the six persons selected to stand near the gates could claim immunity, but the many others certainly could not do so. Their object in attending was obviously not to obtain or communicate information.

Was it peacefully to persuade working miners to abstain from working? If so, what was the need for so many people, for the police presence, and for vehicles to bring the working miners safely into the collieries.

Picketing at people's houses or places of education clearly could not qualify for immunity. It did not follow that because picketing could be brought within the section granting immunity, that it was therefore tortious, and to decide whether picketing falling outside the section was tortious it was necessary to examine the general law of torts.

As a supplement to his main argument, Mr Blom-Cooper submitted that the picketing was tortious under a number of heads, first as representing an "assault", in that miners going to work were put in fear of violence.

His Lordship did not accept that head of tort, since an assault was defined in *Clark & Lindsell on Torts* (15th edition, 1982) as "an overt act indicating an immediate intention to commit a battery, coupled with the capacity to carry that intention into effect", and it could not be committed unless the capacity existed at the time the overt act was committed. Since the working miners were in vehicles, and the picketers were held back from the vehicles, it was difficult to see how the most violent of threats or gestures could be said to constitute an assault.

Alternatively, it was said that picketing involved an obstruction of the highway for which working miners could sue in tort, but after *Grant v British Electric Traction Co Ltd* (1913) 108 TLR 587 and *Hubbard v Pitt* (1976)

QB 142), on which reliance was placed, his Lordship concluded that those cases did not provide authority for the startling proposition that the picketing, which caused special damage, could sue for obstruction of the highway, as such.

Then it was said that picketing was tortious at the suit of the plaintiffs as being unlawful interference with the performance of contracts of employment between them and the NCB. But in his Lordship's view the picketing in the present case did not fulfil the requirement laid down in *Mercur Island Shipping Corporation v Laughton* (1953) 2 AC 570, as being necessary to constitute a tort, namely that it was preventing performance by the NCB of any particular contract with the plaintiffs' employment contracts.

Mr Blom-Cooper referred also to the tort of intimidation, meaning not the well-known tort established by *Rookes v Barnard* (1964) AC 1129, a tort which had nothing to do with the present case, but the tort which he submitted was committed by a person who intimidated another. The working miners were, he said, being intimidated by the picketers at the colliery gates - another formulation of the argument based on section 7 of the 1875 Act - since, it was said, with a view to compelling working miners to abstain from working, the picketers were committing breaches of section 7 and intimidating the working miners.

But that approach, on authority, was wrong, since the tortious conduct had to be identified. Nevertheless, although his Lordship could not accept that approach, he was in full agreement with Mr Blom-Cooper's general submission regarding the state of affairs at the colliery gates, which, so it was said, was intimidation.

The working miners were entitled to use the highway for the purpose of entering and leaving their places of work. In exercising that right they were having to suffer the presence and behaviour of the picketers. The law had recognized that unreasonable interference with the rights of others was actionable in tort, the law of nuisance being a classic example.

Nuisance strictly was confined to activity which unduly interfered with the use and enjoyment of land. But there was no reason why the law should not, on a similar basis, protect the enjoyment of other rights, and all citizens had the right

to use the public highway. The tort could be described as unreasonable interference with that right, the label of the tort did not matter.

His Lordship said that the line between the rights of the working miners and those of the picketers or demonstrators. Picketing, or demonstrating, was not, *per se*, a common law nuisance, see *Ward, Lock & Co Ltd*. The working miners might well be expected. That might well be right, but it was clear that some degree of organization by the lodges did regularly take place.

The extent of organization was likely to vary from lodge to lodge, but the evidence was that the lodge officers regarded it as their duty to see that the colliery gates were picketed, and there was usually a lodge officer in attendance on the picket line and he had authority, as evidenced by his selection of the six who should stand near the gates. The area minutes also established a policy of picketing in large numbers, a policy no doubt required to be implemented by the lodge officers.

On the question whether to grant injunctions at this interlocutory stage, his Lordship was satisfied that the plaintiffs did need the protection of injunctions; he did not see why, day after day, they should be expected to put up with harassment from picketers. Every citizen in this country had the right to go about his lawful business without suffering intimidation or abuse. The plaintiffs had that right and were entitled to look to the courts for protection.

Mr Scrivenor pointed out the difficulties that such an order might lead to. There were real difficulties with which, as his Lordship agreed, he must try to deal. The court could not recognize the plaintiffs' rights but decline on the ground of difficulty to enforce them. The injunctions had to state the nature of the picketing which was to be restrained, and had to be specific, dealing with the intimidatory quality of the picketing, and the abuse and threats which accompanied it.

It was tortious for the union to organize picketing on an intimidatory scale. In his Lordship's view, the numbers should be limited in accordance with the code of practice which had been approved by both Houses of Parliament under the Employment Code of Practice (Picketing) Order (SI 1980 No 1757).

The legitimate purpose of picketing was peaceful persuasion, or peaceful communication or obtaining of information. Threats of

violence were inconsistent with that purpose, and while some use of insulting language might be consistent with it, nevertheless if carried to extremes and persisted in over a long period it became tortious.

The duty of those organizing picketing was to do their best to see that threats of violence were not offered, and that the use of strong language did not get out of hand. The number of picketers was kept down to six, the problems about verbal abuse and threats became unimportant.

The injunctions should limit the number to six, and it should be made clear that no legitimate distinction was to be drawn between so-called pickets stationed at the gates and the so-called demonstrators who stood nearby.

Injunctions would be granted in respect of the five pits at which the plaintiffs were working, restraining the union and its officers, and the lodge officers from inciting, procuring, assisting, encouraging or organizing members of the union or others to congregate or assemble at or near the entrance to the collieries; otherwise than (a) for the purpose of peacefully obtaining or communicating information or peacefully persuading any person to work or to abstain from working, and (b) otherwise than in numbers, not exceeding six. Picketing at the Cross Keys Training College would likewise be restrained by injunction.

As to the second part of the plaintiffs' case, the so-called demonstrators who stood nearby in the South Wales area, as being unlawful or *ultra vires*, while his Lordship agreed that it must be *ultra vires* for a union to embark on a series of criminal acts, it would not necessarily be so if there was only a risk that such acts might be committed.

If the acts could be done lawfully there was no reason why the union should not authorize them, and a *fortiori* if there was only a risk that torts might be committed.

The union's rules empowered it to engage in picketing, and no injunction would be granted in respect of other pits in South Wales or at other industrial premises, because (i) no working miners at other pits had come forward to complain; (ii) his Lordship was not prepared to act on the basis of the evidence colliery gate picketing was not being supported out of union funds; (iv) it was obviously possible for picketing to be carried out without tortious or criminal

acts; and (v) on account of the difficulty in devising injunctions in workable terms on the one hand which did not restrict lawful conduct on the other hand, any clear need had been made out.

Secondary picketing was bound not to qualify for immunity under section 13 of the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act 1974, such picketing was bound to be tortious, since it was difficult to think of picketing which did not involve interference with contracts, but his Lordship disagreed with Mr Blom-Cooper that it was bound to be criminal under section 7.

There was no statutory provision that made secondary picketing, *per se*, a common-law nuisance. Mass picketing was, however, clearly both a common-law nuisance and an offence under section 7. But there was no evidence that secondary picketing had been organized by the South Wales union, although it would doubtless render the union liable in tort. It could not be said to be *ultra vires* the union and no injunction would be granted.

His Lordship declined to follow the decision of Mr Justice Vinelott in *Taylor v NUM (Derbyshire Area)* (The Times December 29, 1984) in granting an injunction to restrain the use of funds to support the strike, because the position in Derbyshire, where the strike was not officially differed fundamentally from the present case. But an injunction would be granted to restrain implementation of a resolution of the union to indemnify union members in respect of fines which might be imposed for offences committed on picket lines, on the same basis as in *Drake v Morgan* (1978) 1 JCR 56.

The claim against the NUM and the national co-ordinating committee failed because the court was not satisfied, on the evidence before it, that secondary picketing organized by the union had been *ultra vires*, and any encouragement by the NUM or the committee had been in furtherance of a trade dispute and protected under section 13 of the 1974 Act, since the acts done were not "in the course of picketing", so as to be within the operation of section 13(2) of the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act 1974. The application against the NUM and the committee would therefore be dismissed.

Solicitors: Spicketts, Pontypridd; Brian Thompson and Partners; Cardiff; Self, Sedley & Williams.

Walesa defies threat of jail and repeats Solidarity strike call

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

Risking arrest and a possible five-year jail term, the Solidarity leader, Mr Lech Walesa, defied government warnings at the weekend and urged all members of the banned trade union to stage a strike against planned price rises.

Mr Walesa, a Nobel Peace Prize laureate, was summoned to the Gdansk prosecutor's office on Saturday, where he was told he and seven other union activists picked up in a raid on Wednesday were being investigated "on charges of inciting public unrest."

If the authorities decide to press the charges, it could mean a three-year jail sentence. But Mr Walesa was also told he was

being investigated on charges of "fulfilling a leading role in a union which was dissolved."

But as he left the office after 90 minutes of fruitless questioning - Mr Walesa refused to answer during the prosecutor's interrogation - the former Solidarity chairman made quite clear that he was not going to be silenced. "The prosecutor warned me that if I continued these activities, I would find myself in a different situation. I replied that I would continue them immediately after leaving his office and said goodbye."

He then called again for the planned 15-minute protest strike. "I remind again all Solidarity members that the call

to protest action on February 28, 1983, is still valid."

Mr Walesa has been the object of police harassment and propaganda attacks since his release from internment in November, 1982, but this seems to be the closest he has come to arrest since the banning of Solidarity. The police raid on Wednesday, which resulted in the temporary arrest of the prominent dissident historian Mr Adam Michnik, and Solidarity leaders Mr Bogdan Lis and Mr Wladyslaw Frasyniuk, has signalled a new phase in police handling of the political opposition in General Jaruzelski.

After the morale-boosting trial of the four Secret Police killers of Father Jerzy Popieluszko, the security services appear to be determined to show they are not paralysed and will stamp on any attempt to reconstruct underground Solidarity.

The new phase, according to some sources, has also shown that the authorities have overcome their inhibition about jailing Mr Walesa. His arrest is no longer considered taboo. It would show Moscow, after the Popieluszko trial, that the Government has not gone soft on "counter-revolutionaries."

Mr Walesa says otherwise - the authorities "do not have enough courage to imprison" him, he declared at the weekend.



Embrace for Mr Walesa from a Gdansk well-wisher.

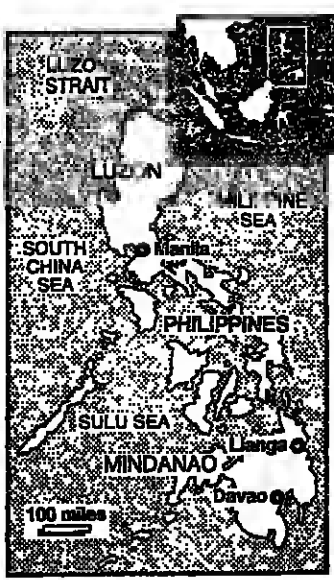
Rising death toll shows power of Maoist guerrillas



The communist rebellion in the Philippines, once dismissed as an "irritant" by President Marcos, has grown into a full-blown military operation. In the first of two articles, Keith Dabon in Manila examines the rapid growth of the Maoist New People's Army.

The rebels attacked in six trucks driven right to the gates of the military outpost of Alpha Company - on the outskirts of the southern Philippines logging town of Linao.

By nightfall, after four hours of battle, one of the bloodiest



clashes of the 16-year-old communist rebellion was over with 58 dead. The military count was 15 soldiers and 11 civilians dead and 32 rebels of the New People's Army killed.

On a hastily arranged visit to the battle site, the acting armed forces' chief, Lieutenant-General Fidel Ramos, found more to worry about than just the high death toll. The rebels, he was told during a briefing, had spent eight hours in the vicinity but not one in the 8,000 residents alerted the military to their presence.

The people were "not concerned" and there seemed to be no rapport. The people were "not concerned" and there seemed to be no rapport between civilians and soldiers, General Ramos was told, because the military was blamed for the earlier killing of several innocent townsmen.

Further south, in Davao City, Police Corporal Ladislao Castillo was drinking coffee in a crowded canteen when three men approached from behind and casually shot him in the head. They stole his pistol before they fled.

Last year 70 policemen were shot dead in Davao City in almost identical execution-style operations carried out by the NPA's "Sparrow Unit", a liquidation squad so named because it hopes from one killing to another in a city-wide search for arms.

The incidents reflect the growing strength and momentum of the communist rebellion. In ambushes, raids, assassinations and other incidents in the first 10 months of 1984 a total of 2,650 people, including 800 soldiers, were killed by the NPA, which lost 895 of its own



On the alert: A woman of the ragtag anti-rebel militia.

men. The death toll was 20 per cent higher than for the same period in 1983.

The Maoist NPA began its revolutionary war against the Government of President Ferdinand Marcos in 1969 with 60 recruits and 35 rifles. Today it has at least 12,000 guerrilla fighters, according to military

estimates, and claims an arsenal of 20,000 firearms. From their traditional home base in central Luzon, north of Manila, NPA rebels now operate in 80 per cent of the Philippines' 73 provinces, military officials said.

At least 20 per cent of all villages in the country are

communist-influenced and NPA strength has been growing since 1981 by 23 per cent a year, the Defence Minister, Mr Juan Ponce Enrile, told a ruling party caucus last month. It nothing is done to counteract the NPA advance effectively, he said recently, the NPA will match the Government's firepower in three to five years.

Early signs are that the NPA is switching from small-unit guerrilla operations to regular mobile warfare with battalion-strength units.

But he said the NPA "does not exercise effective political control over any part of the country from which they cannot be dislodged. Their so-called 'liberated areas' are, to say the least, a figment of their propaganda."

The guerrilla campaign began with small platoons of up to 20 men operating in remote areas of the country. By the end of the 1970s, company-size bands of 100 men or more operated more openly, raiding military patrols and isolated communities.

Today NPA battalions of 300 men are regularly ambushing mobile convoys, raiding towns and attacking military outposts and army camps. In southern Mindanao, the most militarized island in the archipelago and a communist "hot spot", there were 876 NPA-initiated incidents last year, 65 per cent more than in 1982.

From 1972, when Mr Marcos imposed martial law, until the first quarter of 1984, a total of 5.7 million people were displaced, the Red Cross said in its annual report.

Tomorrow: Army abuses

Greenland flag raises Nordic fury

From Christopher Follett, Copenhagen

Greenland's new national flag, selected by a vote in the local Parliament, has drawn criticism from the Lutheran Church, heraldic experts and politicians - and created a political furor throughout Scandinavia.

The flag, one of 579 designs submitted, has a circular rising sun motif, set against a red and white ground. It was passed at the weekend by 14 votes to 11 after two years of wrangling.

It is intended to mark Greenland's new non-European Eskimo identity, after achieving home rule from Denmark in 1979 and finally quitting the EEC on February 1 this year.

Nordic politicians and church leaders are upset because it is the only flag of the seven Scandinavian countries not to incorporate a Crusader cross. A Danish heraldic expert has dismissed it as being "a compromise between the Japanese and Polish flags", although its red and white colouring emphasizes the link with Denmark and the sun and light symbol is central to Eskimo culture.

The new flag is fittingly to be hoisted for the first time on June 21, the territory's national day and the summer solstice.

Italy gets tougher tax laws

From Peter Nichols, Rome

The Italian Chamber of Deputies has approved the Government's controversial taxation law, whose principal object is to prevent evasion and stop the exploitation of semi-legal loopholes in the old fiscal structure.

The measure went through by 255 votes to 89, with 140 abstentions, mostly Communists. It is estimated that about 40 official supporters of the coalition government voted against the measure.

The success is largely due to the perseverance of Signor Bruno Visentini, the Minister of Finance, who had to fight hard against some of the coalition's allies, to the point that he repeatedly declared that failure of the Bill or its substantial alteration would have brought about his resignation.

Two of the law's innovations are seen to be particularly efficacious for tax collectors. One sets out certain conditions by which they can calculate taxes due according to standards of living and to likely levels of production of individual firms.

A second is that ownership of family businesses can no longer be divided for tax purposes among many members of the family, which meant in some cases that no tax was paid.

Argentina vents anger at Falklands constitution

From Douglas Tweedale, Buenos Aires

Argentina has criticized a British plan for a new constitution in the Falkland Islands, saying it would give the islanders veto power over parliamentary decisions and that it blocks efforts to find a peaceful solution to the dispute over sovereignty.

A communiqué issued on Saturday by the Foreign Ministry states that the proposed new constitution implies a disregard for United Nations resolutions, in particular Resolution 31/49, "which calls on both sides to abstain from taking unilateral decisions which modify the existing situation."

Argentina also accused Britain of "twisting the principle of self-determination" by granting the islanders what it claims is a veto power over Parliament.

Argentina accuses Britain of ignoring offers to negotiate the islanders' status, saying Argentina has always been ready to offer them full autonomy within its system of government.

But Britain's refusal to negotiate and the proposed new constitution "are in contrast to Argentina's previous position to find a negotiated solution to the dispute, and makes impossible the re-establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries."

British seamen cleared in drug smuggling case

Boston (Reuters) - Four British seamen, jailed since November when their ship was seized off the United States coast, were acquitted yesterday of trying to smuggle 35 tonnes of marijuana valued at \$28 million (about £25 million) into the US.

The seamen, from Kent, burst into tears as the verdict was announced.

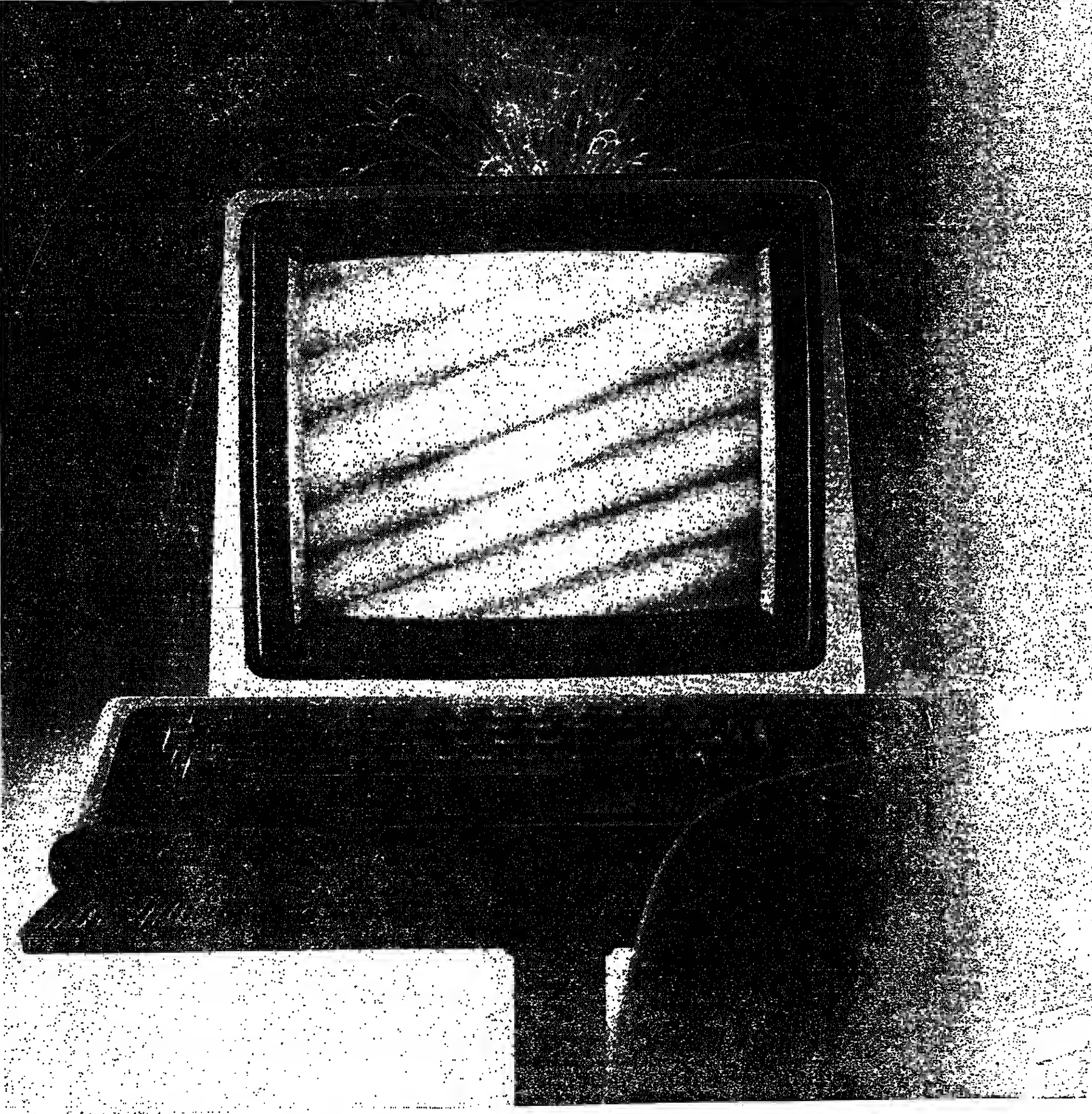
The four - and two other crewmen - were arrested after the marijuana was found hidden under 20 tonnes of crushed gravel in the false bottom of a freighter.

They were Mr Kevin Barry Tait, aged 23, of Kingsbury, Ashford; Mr Wesley Simmonds, 20, of Harrietsham; Mr Gary Mallion, 24, and his brother, Mr Andreas George Mallion, 25, both of Maidstone.

On Thursday Judge Arthur Garrity, citing lack of evidence, ordered the acquittal of two others of the crew, Barry James Cogger, aged 23, and John Harrison, 45.



The British Government has filed a \$270 million (£245m) damage suit against the accountants of Mr John DeLorean (above), motor company in connection with the collapse of its sports car plant in Northern Ireland. The suit alleges Arthur Andersen and Co. was negligent in failing to uncover accounting irregularities and practised public accounting functions "fraudulently and with gross incompetence."



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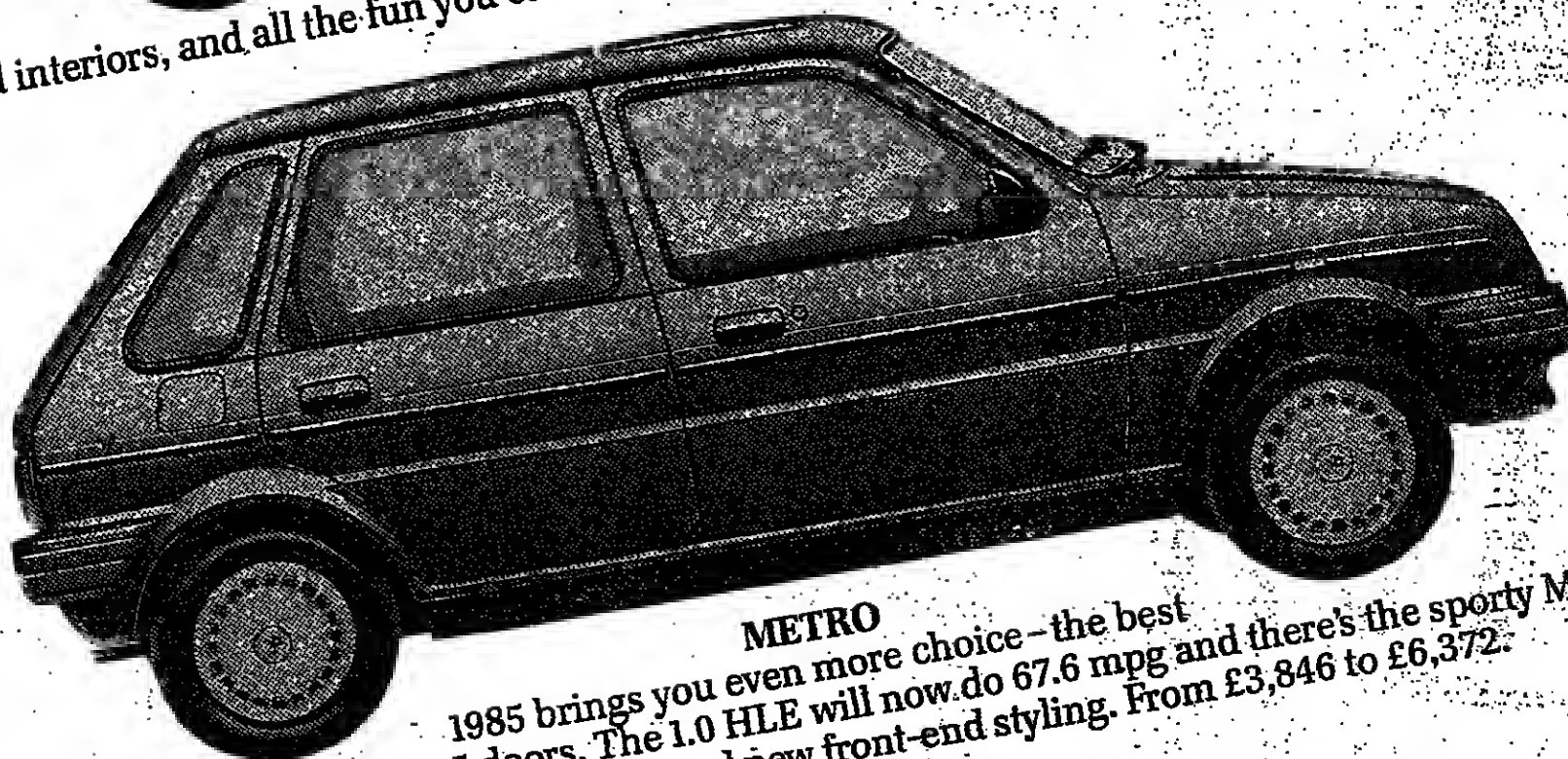


AUSTIN ROVER

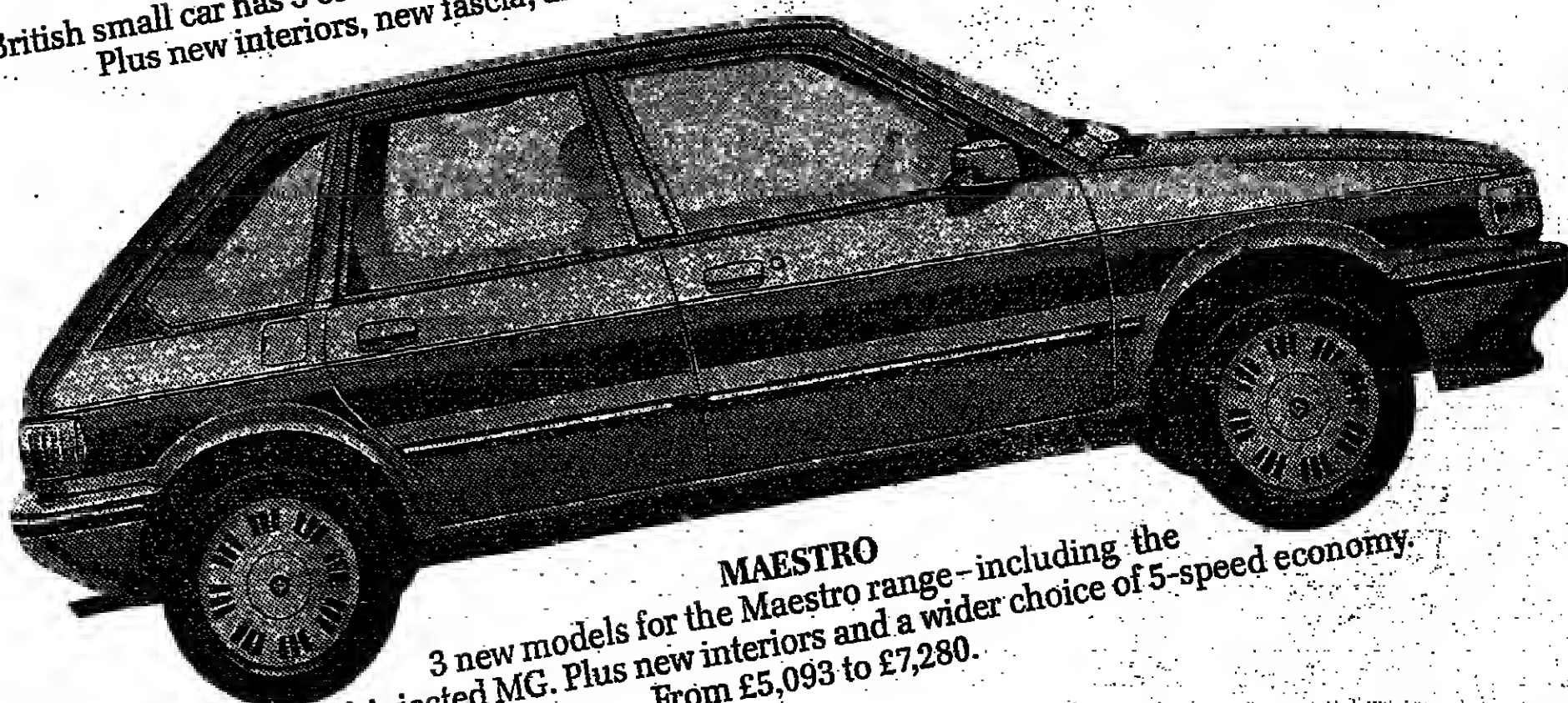
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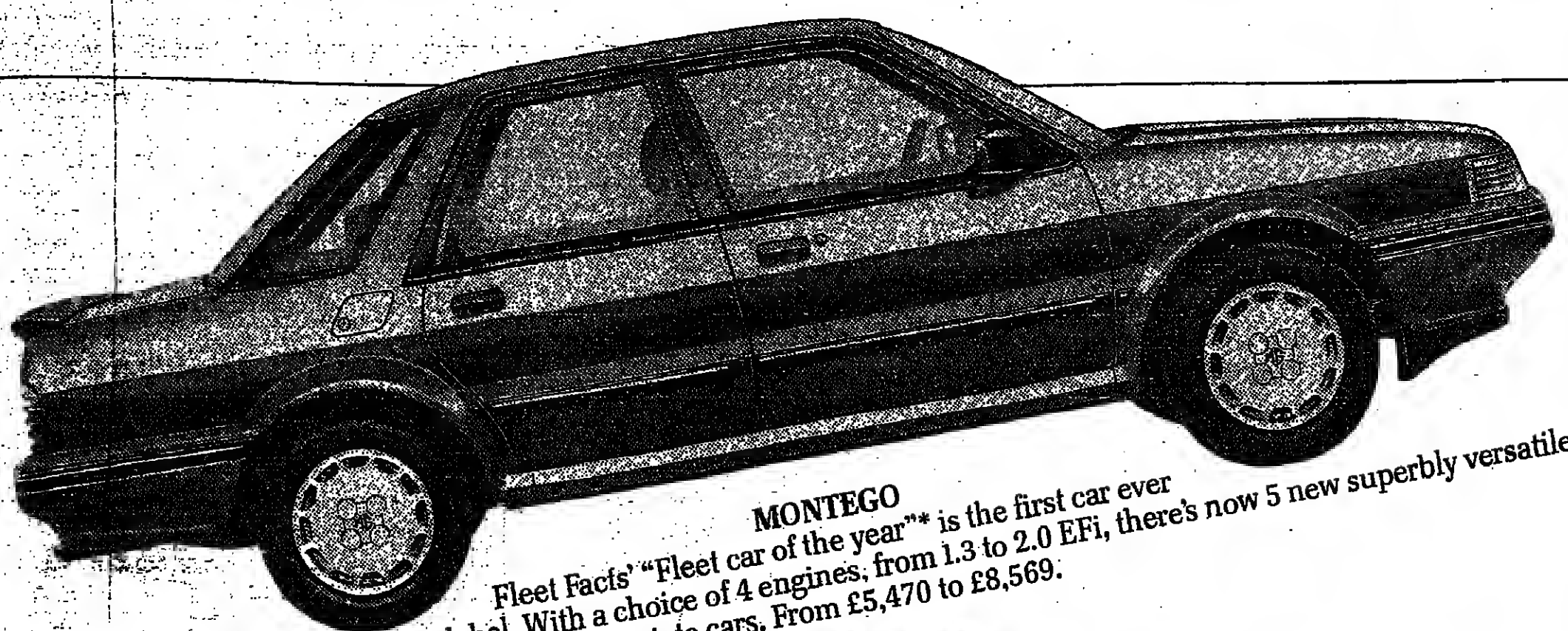
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Plus new interiors, new fascia, and new front-end styling. From £3,846 to £6,372.



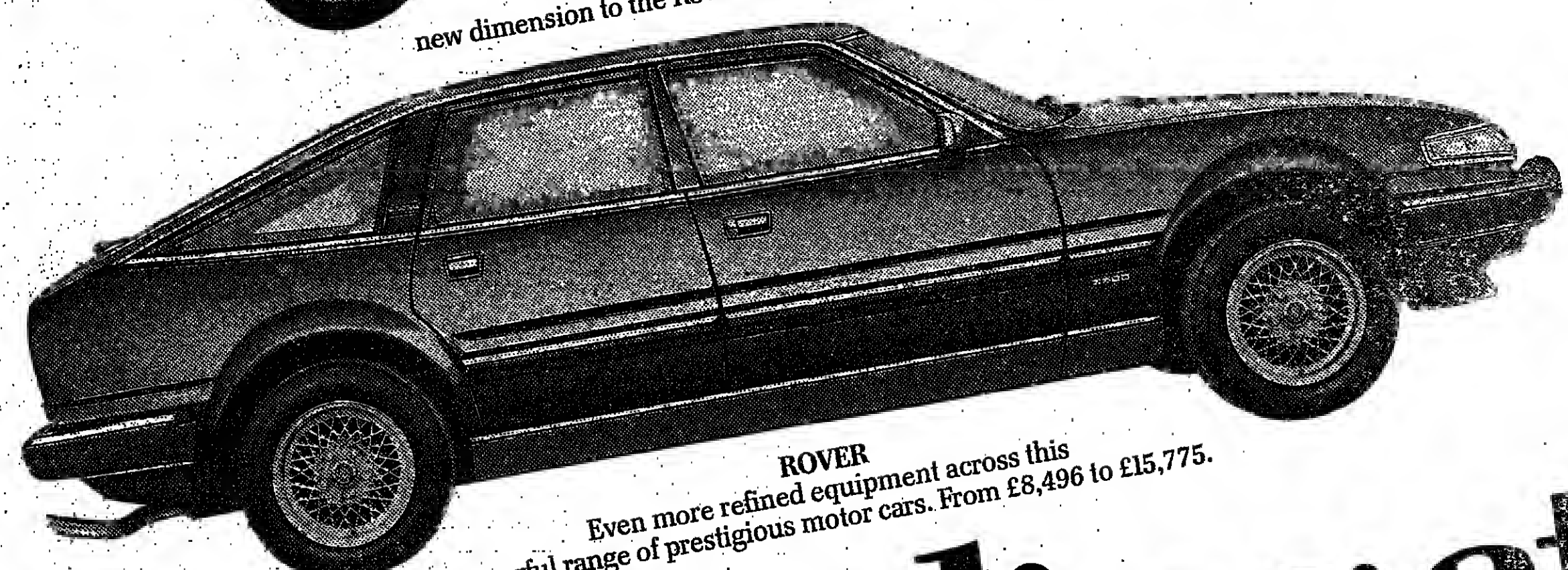
MAESTRO
3 new models for the Maestro range - including the
2 litre fuel-injected MG. Plus new interiors and a wider choice of 5-speed economy.
From £5,093 to £7,280.



MONTEGO
 Fleet Facts' "Fleet car of the year" is the first car ever
 to carry the Design Centre label. With a choice of 4 engines, from 1.3 to 2.0 EFI, there's now 5 new superbly versatile
 estate cars. From £5,470 to £8,569.



ROVER 200 SERIES
 These compact new Rovers bring a
 new dimension to the Rover breed. From £5,795 to £6,924.



ROVER
 Even more refined equipment across this
 powerful range of prestigious motor cars. From £8,496 to £15,775.

Still dealing at '84 prices.

Not only are the new '85 models from Austin Rover the best ever, but they're still available at 1984 prices. And as if that wasn't value enough, we've given your local Austin Rover dealer the means to offer you massive savings and impressive part-exchange allowances even on these low low prices.

But if you're looking for a new car, you'd better act now. We're only offering this dramatically improved all British-built range at these exceptional prices for a limited period. See your Austin Rover dealer now.



From Austin Rover

DOT Figs: Metro 1.0 HLE simulated urban cycle 48.1 mpg/5.9L per 100km. Constant 56 mph 67.6 mpg/4.2L per 100km. Constant 75 mph 46.4 mpg/6.1L per 100km. Maestro 1.3L (5 speed): simulated urban cycle 37.0 mpg/7.6L per 100 km. Constant 56 mph 58.2 mpg/4.3L per 100 km. Constant 75 mph 40.7 mpg/6.8L per 100 km. Prices correct at time of going to press excluding number plates and delivery. *Fleet Facts December 1984.

هنا احذر الاموال

SPECTRUM

Colin Hughes begins a three-part series on the Armed Forces in the '80s

Class gives way to brains

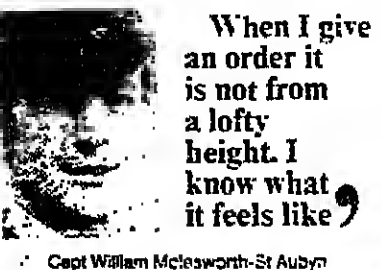
BRITAIN'S FIGHTING FORCES

Officers, yes - but gentlemen? The new men in charge may not wear the old school tie, but they know every nut and microchip of the machinery in today's modern Army...

"What's your name?" the sergeant barked at the fresh-faced new recruit to one of the Army's most traditional regiments, the Royal Green Jackets. "William Molesworth-St Aubyn," came the reply. "I want your name, not your... address," the sergeant caustically snapped back.

Molesworth-St Aubyn, now captain in the regiment his father served in before him, tells the tale of his induction to service life in a bar full of young officers studying for the next phase of their careers at the Junior Division Staff College, Warminster. At first glance his background would seem to confirm that social change in Britain's armed forces has been merely cosmetic. His family owns the Pencarrow estate in Cornwall, and he was joining up after education at Harrow.

But the right background is no longer a passport for young men like him into an easy life hiding behind conferred rank and burning off youthful energies in the officer's mess. Half of the captains at the bar with him have degrees, ranging from classics to engineering. Several are from state schools. They would not have got there without surviving the Army's rigorous officer selection procedure. Last year 2,700 young men applied to the Regular Commissions Board. The Army looked at only 1,700, and selected 800.



Capt William Molesworth-St Aubyn

These young officers at Warminster may spend their days briefing each other on Soviet firepower, attending lectures on NATO tactics. At night they write reports on international politics, or the sociology of Army life in Germany, or Northern Ireland.

Capt Molesworth-St Aubyn had to spend his first six months in the Green Jackets as the most junior rank, a private infantryman, living in cramped barracks and freezing trenches alongside the men he would soon command.

In fact any National Serviceman returning to his unit today would find the society of Britain's armed forces almost unrecognizable. Only the fact of wearing a uniform remains the same: behind lies a diversity of attitude and lifestyle which belies the widespread image of unimaginative conformity to a rigid hierarchy enforced by blind discipline.

"I had to learn what the men put up with, how they live. When I give an order today it is not from a lofty height. I know what it feels like."

This switch from the "yesir nosir" armed forces, to rank relationships which are readily relaxed, has strangely reinforced the tightness of discipline in action, as any officer who has served in Northern Ireland will tell you.

One of Capt Molesworth-St Aubyn's tutors, Major Mike Stubington, said: "We have had to change, partly because you simply could not get enough officers of the right ability from old school and family connections, partly because even an infantryman today is handling technology no one dreamt of when I joined."

But, like many of his rank, Maj Stubington voices concern for the future effects of the "professional" Army, broadening its social base, developing into a keenly competitive meritocracy. "Personally I think we're



The D-Day marines (top left) would hardly recognize the social structure of today's Army, taking part in recent exercise "Lionheart", the biggest since 1944 (right) or operating computers (below left)

in danger of getting it wrong. We might produce soldiers who are brighter, more thoughtful about their role, closer to their men. But a lot of the sparkle has gone."

Colonel Blimp has passed away, and nearly every officer is glad to see the back of him. But the effects on Britain's officer corps of a 52 per cent intake from state schools, mostly educational, and 45 per cent graduates and rising, is breeding latent tensions throughout the system.

Down on the 15/19 Hussars tank park at Bovington, Major John Gillman, an Old Etonian whose father served in the Gunners, has his combat jacket sleeves rolled back, mucking in with the troopers.

They were struggling to refit a Chieftain tank track, and found nothing strange in having a squadron commander covering himself with oil and grease along with the rest of them. Task over, he turned to bellow at me: "Ten engineers, that's all we've got in the whole of the Royal Armoured Corps. Ten! Would you believe it?" The idea that an officer's life consists of issuing orders from the top of a turret to all and sundry is anathema to Maj Gillman's breed. He turned down a place at Oxford University to study at the Army's own college, Shrivenham, so that he could pursue automotive engineering.

"Things changed - in Northern Ireland. It was a corporal's war, officers were irrelevant. All right, we made the policy, but it was the patrol leader who carried it out on the streets. The Army grew up there."

"Mind you, we've just rediscovered what Kipling knew 100 years ago."

The impression that the 15/19 is one of the most traditionally exclusive in its officers would be confirmed by a simple visit to the mess bar. I counted eight laborers and other hounds around before lunch.

As the regiment's commanding officer, Colonel Peter Harvey, said: "It is still true that you need common interests to fit in. We are still different from the newer technical regiments. But then none of us want to become a blanket technocracy."

His troopers are nearly all recruited from the North-East, quick-witted Geordies who will not allow a passenger officer to last for long.

Ralph and Alison Howard, sitting in their married quarters home near where he works at the Royal Corps of Transport's Glamorgan Barracks, at Duisberg, West Germany, reveal the new class of service family.

Both are graduates, of Aberdeen University, and "met in a trench" on weekends with the Officer Training Cadre. "Nothing," says Alison. "Infuriates me more than being known as the wife of. Every time I get a dentist's appointment, even order contraceptive pills, I have to give my husband's rank and number. It drives us crazy."

More and more officers like Capt. Howard are married earlier, having joined the Army later in life. If they use the mess, it is as an officer's club. It has turned many messes in

Germany into little more than bachelor's quarters, particularly at weekends.

Even Ralph, however, has his doubts about the comparatively recent influx of graduates, who get nearly four years seniority to help them to catch up with contemporaries who entered Sandhurst in their teens from school. "Some graduates come in thinking they're a man of the world, they know everything. Actually the only advantage is that you have a trained mind, which helps when a large part of an officer's life now is sitting at a desk writing reports."

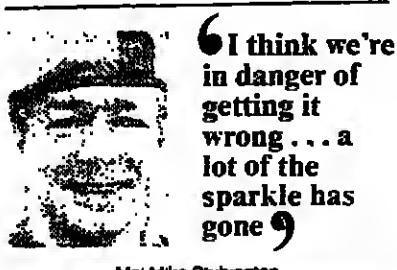
Paper-pushing is only one complaining refrain among young officers in Germany, where nearly one-third of the British Army is garrisoned. Intensified NATO commitments brought in the "80 per cent" rule two years ago, meaning that four in five soldiers must be available for action at any one time. The result is that few commanding officers can allow the long months of skiing, which were once the compensation for long years away from home in a foreign land.

On a ridge above Ash Ranges near Aldershot, Second Lieutenant Kevin Eastdown was with a troop of trainees, Army Catering Corps, practising a section attack.

As the men rattled blanks at their targets below, Lt Eastdown described how he worked for four years in a succession of jobs: life insurance salesman, computer trainee, and National Theatre barman, after leaving the Duke of York military school in Dover.

"Being there put me right off the Army; I thought there must be more to life than that. I saw the military life as consisting of pointless drill and bull and discipline. In fact most civilian jobs are boring in comparison."

He joined the Army Air Corps, originally as the most junior rank, failed the flying test, but became one



Maj Mike Stubington

of the 4 per cent of officers nowadays promoted from the ranks. As more like him enter, the old rank structure is becoming increasingly flexible.

He has entered with open eyes, knowing that for him the Army is only a means to a career end, not a vocation in itself. If it fails to suit him, he will leave, which is why he chose to switch into the catering corps, to learn a trade that would enable him to find jobs easily outside.

Although today's officer is probably more dedicated to the service task, he is usually less committed to the forces life. Increased competition for the

higher ranks, and dread of becoming a "passed-over major" who will not rise higher, means that many young officers opt out while they are young enough to make a way "outside".

In a darkened room, eerily wallied with flashing lights and visual display units, aboard the frigate HMS Alacrity, Lieutenant Tim Lawrence was fighting the "Thursday war" off Portland, the Royal Navy's training centre. As a principal warfare officer he has to co-ordinate the computer and radar controlled weapons systems fighting a multi-threat attack from low-flying aircraft, submarines, and surface ships.

"On exercise you get excited about the satisfaction of hitting your simulated target, the thrill of executing your task efficiently. Of course, if you stop and think about it you know that what you would be doing to others could happen to you."

His point is made throughout the services. The paradox is that people who would prefer never to have to use their training are none the less more highly motivated than many counterparts in industry, a question which baffles industrial managers when they take part in exchanges with officers.

"Gung ho" officers no longer exist. For those like Tim Lawrence, destined for ship command and probably higher office, the *raison d'être* of a service career is the role of defending social values. Officers generally are conservative with a small "c", but through their political colours.

When Tim went, on midshipman's pay, to study geography at Durham, he expected hostility from fellow students. "Actually I found it very entertaining arguing the politics of defence. I'm secure in my own views, say, about the need for Trident, but when we are spending such a vast slice of the nation's resources on weapons as sophisticated at these, you have to be able to see both sides. It's hard to justify against the need for schools and hospitals."

The gradual blurring of rank distinctions was brought glaringly home as Sergeant Brian Giles and Captain Norman Ryan banneted over the headphones in their Army Air Corps Lynx helicopter. Scooting under telegraph wires on their way to simulate an anti-tank attack over Salisbury Plain, it was hard to tell which wears pips and which stripes.

"It's a bit pointless saying 'sir' and 'sarge' when there's only two of you in the air," said Capt. Ryan.

Now aged 36, he was promoted from the ranks three years ago, which was harder for his wife than him.

"She had to switch her social milieu, in many ways. For me it was strange, rather than difficult. When I first walked into the mess the only thing I worried about was etiquette. It was just expected that you knew what to do."

Sgt Giles laughed: "You certainly know the rules in the sergeant's mess."

OFFICERS: THE FACTS

OFFICERS IN THE ARMY 1984

1974 figures in brackets

Strength	Percentage of grade	Percentage leaving
16,097 (17,530)	24.5% (15.1%)	7.5% (8.5%)

The figures show, in the first column, how the service has shrunk; in the second column, how the increasing number of commissioned graduates is swelling their proportions in the officer corps as a whole; the last column shows the increasing proportions leaving because it is easier for qualified graduate officers to find jobs outside.

PAY FOR OFFICERS

	1974	1984
Second Lieutenant	£22,048	£28,884
Full Colonel	£52,455-£58,946	£21,411-£223,669

In the late seventies numbers leaving the Army rose dramatically because forces pay less a long way behind outside industry, but three large rises during the early years of the present government stemmed the departures and brought officer pay above its comparative level 10 years ago.

Proportions of graduates among male officers being commissioned into the Royal Navy.

In 1971, 121 of the Navy's new officers were graduates, out of a total of 617. Last year, out of 554 commissioned, 140 were graduates. These figures exclude additional graduate officers who follow a different channel into the service, by being sponsored or given bursaries while attending university or polytechnic.

RAF officers serve, on average, more than 21 years. Out of 14,367 officers there are 4,270 graduates, a considerable higher proportion than the Army.

The RSM whispers them into your ear at about 80 decibels if you get it wrong. But he added a warning note, common among senior NCOs, who are anxious that the social divide should not relax too far. "We may laugh at them, but we like it when they all dress up like penguins on a mess night. There is still a lot of pride in that sort of thing."

When Market and Opinion Research International (MORI) carried out a survey among final-year undergraduates for the Ministry of Defence last year, it found that only 7 per cent would consider a career as an officer in the services. Yet compared with most other career options, they included relatively few wavers. That is the single strongest factor in sustaining the services' social confidence and stability under the pressure of inevitable flux.

TOMORROW

In the ranks: How technical skills now complement the bull and drill

Communist's lament for a Greek tragedy

Introducing Mihalis Theodorakis, the physical giant: a towering 6ft 3in figure who says he is going blind.

Next, the musical giant: the man who gave contemporary Greek music its universal appeal, and is now dismayed by official indifference in his own country.

Then, and above all, the romantic Communist: a frustrated politician ready to quit both politics and Greece, as he watches his country, after three years of socialism, drift away from his own vision of a Marxist Utopia.

He enters his bulky frame into an "archaic" with the clumsy grace of a Great Dane, ready to be interviewed. "I am quitting," he volunteers. "There is no political role for me in Greece anymore. I handed in my resignation as Communist Party MP to the party leader last week. Let me go or stay."

At 59 Theodorakis, former wartime resistance fighter and now composer, most widely known for his catchy *Zorba the Greek* theme, has no doubt about whom to blame. It is Andreas Papandreu, the 66-year-old Prime Minister. Born like Theodorakis on the island of Chios, Papandreu is a prime minister's son who has divided much of his adult life between politics at home and exile in North American academic posts. He achieved prime ministerial power three years ago.

It is the way Papandreu the Socialist, at the head of a new "pyramid of power", is turning Greece into a cultural desert that is driving Theodorakis away. "Where else can you see a pyramid but in the middle of a desert?" he gulps.

Man's greatest tragedy, according to politician Theodorakis, is his lust for power. "It is neither sex, nor money, nor the class struggle that drives him," he says. "I disagree there with both Freud and Marx. It is the lust for power that explains Stalinism, Maoism, Titoism."

This explains Andreas Papandreu, who, he says, has "no real ideological identity, no principles, is just Andreas for Andreas. Nothing else."

Theodorakis disagrees with the prolonged grace his party, the pro-Soviet Communist Party (KKE) which some say he subsidises with his royalties, has granted the man whom he claims has forsaken his own promises and imposed a one-man rule no one dares to contradict.

"There is no dialogue in Greece today," Theodorakis says. "Papandreu's assurance that his final destination remains unchanged, but his tactics have been adjusted to avoid reactions that would set the progress towards socialism irrevocably back are dismissed as mere excuses. 'The road is wide open for a turn to the left, without the risk of a military coup' or American reactions. The Libyans have showed the way, Greece can play a world role only if it becomes neutral."

Theodorakis finds it difficult to understand those Greeks who were absent from almost all the struggles of the nation, like Andreas and many of his associates who spent most of their adult life in America.

Sometimes he even sees Greece reflected more in the people who persecuted him for years, sent him to exile, or beat him in jail. "Our breaths have mingled," he says. With good reason. His confrontations with intolerant rightist fellow-Greeks almost lost him his right eye when he was kicked during a clash with police at a demonstration in 1946.

Now it has only one-tenth vision, and a cataract is developing in the other. "If I am not operated on I shall be blind in couple of years," he says. "Just like Oedipus."

He goes to Moscow next month for a musical engagement and an appointment with Frydov, the leading ophthalmologist, to discuss the operation. After all, a Lenin prize winner deserves only the best in Russia.

Theodorakis claims that the *Zorba the Greek* was pirated by American composers which took advantage of the fact that he was then jailed by the ruling junta in Greece. "I am told I am due tens of millions of dollars," he says. "I have hired lawyers, but they did nothing."

Is he rich? "I am not," he snaps. "Most people think I am a multimillionaire. But the trouble is that I never took the financial aspects of my work seriously. So I was cheated. If I am entitled to 100 I only get one. It is enough for me to live on in comfort."

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Theodorakis' brand of Communism somehow seems to be an extension of the deep religiousness he developed as a youth when he sang in the choir at St Basil's Church in Tripoli, Southern Greece.

"I am a Marxist and a Leninist, a pure Communist. I believe this system can give us as much satisfaction as Christianity has, and guide us to an ideal society in which altruism, love, brotherhood, and high-mindedness reign supreme," he says, though he admits that no country today fits his recipe.

His profound religiousness is now re-emerging through a profusion of new works based on ecclesiastical themes - oratoria, requiems and liturgies, in which the Byzantine hymns of his childhood blend with themes drawn from the roots of contemporary Greek "pop" music.

He complains that his work is not appreciated by the Greek powers-that-be. "The top of the pyramid has no cultural interests," he protests, dismissing the presence in the government of Melina Mercouri, for some of whose films Theodorakis had written the score.

"Melina can do nothing," he asserts. "She is really not part of the pyramid, her only policy is about the return of the Elgin Marbles."

In Theodorakis' opinion, the cultural revival the socialists claim to have stimulated in Greece is a myth. "Every village is claiming its own art festival," he scoffs. "Has anyone paid attention to quality? Greek youth is being bombarded day and night over state radio and television with bad rock music and despicable oriental songs associated with dope-fiends. What on earth is being created in Greece today?"

It is not a fair question. Theodorakis himself is staging today the premiere of two new epic works, *Dionysos* and *Phaedra*, and on April 5 he presents his new Requiem Mass a capella in Athens.

"My country should give me not money, but the means to express myself," he complains. Theodorakis finds audiences abroad much more receptive, and he has no problem with inspiration. "I wrote all my major works abroad," he says.

"I probably stimulated by nostalgia for Greece."

After Moscow, Bogota in April then to Oslo for a peace concert attended by a crowd of 200,000.

His globe-trotting contracts will also take him to the United States which granted him a visa despite his record as a Communist activist. "When any name was fed into the American embassy computer, it went berserk," he chuckles.

But most of his works are performed in Eastern Europe. "The western orchestras seem to boycott my symphonic work - either because I also composed Greek pop," he says. He seems pained that he does not have offers from Britain.

In 1958, Theodorakis wrote the score for the ballet *Argente* for Covent Garden, and conducted his own works in the Albert Hall. "Colin Davis in his debut years in Edinburgh conducted one of my works - 'The Greek Carnival,'" he says. "My symphonies would go down well with British audiences; because they crave for lyricism which is absent in contemporary music and I am not ashamed to have it in my music."

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Lynda Ellis is incurable; but she's learning to live again.

Lynda Ellis was always outgoing. Brought up in various countries, she returned to Britain to teach the culinary skills which she possessed.

Then Lynda had a car crash. She suffered severe head injuries, which left her without speech and blind in one eye. Nine months later, still unconscious and with little hope of recovery, Lynda was admitted to the RHHL.

With the individual medical attention, therapy and nursing we are able to give to all our 270 patients, Lynda is now improving. She can use her arms again, her hearing is returning and our speech therapist is teaching her to talk again. But perhaps the happiest result of all is that Lynda's sunny nature is shining through. Her fellow teachers are amazed at the transformation.

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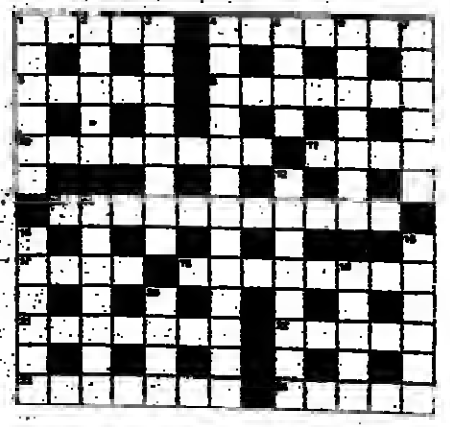
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Fauces, HM The Queen and HM The Queen Mother

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 573)

- ACROSS
1 Profundity (5)
4 Museum chief (7)
6 Quick mover (5)
9 Early night (7)
10 Ribbon rolls (8)
11 Trickery (4)
13 Distant region (6,5)
17 Red cornedum (4)
18 Italian fast food (8)
21 Thousand thousands (7)
22 Warning light (5)
23 Long-eared guinea (7)
24 Glow (5)

- DOWN
1 Disfigure (6)
2 French infantryman (5)
3 Airfight (8)
4 Mixed teaching (2,11)
5 Undersea ridge (4)
6 Penny (7)
7 Jagged (6)
12 First-rate (4,4)
14 Blue border plant (7)
15 Lens holders (6)



البرق 100155



Nurse Fiona Mulligan and two young patients



London's Great Ormond Street Hospital is world-renowned for its care of sick children.

Alan Franks looks at a day in its life



... and Sister June McElna

Beware the 'means' test for women

During the last week, I have been greatly troubled by the Mean Machine, a foul-minded beast that now and again crawls out from beneath a stone expressly to make women feel bad about themselves and their place in the world.

The MM first showed itself in *The Spectator*, instigating itself inside the pen of Mr S. R. Atkins of Gwent as he wrote a letter to the editor on the subject of wives' earnings. What Mr Atkins wanted was the abolition of the working wife's tax allowance in favour of a married couple's allowance which, by Mr Atkins's own admission, is merely the married man's allowance "rebranded".

The idea is that, with this extra tax saving on a husband's salary, he can afford to keep his wife out of the office and put her back in the kitchen in a state of permanent fiscal non-personhood. Among the many delights resulting from such a scheme and listed by Mr Atkins is that it would provide "more incentive for couples living together to get married".

I question whether this would be a wise move in this divorce-prone age. Would it not be better, in order to ensure that people see out the sunset of their days with their first and only spouse, to present marriage as a hard and stony road which only the wholeheartedly committed are advised to follow? *Bribing* people to marry instead of letting true love eventually find a way shows up the Mean Machine for the mercenary beast he is.

Mr Atkins ends his letter with the assumption that it will never reach *The Spectator's* editor since that gentleman's "body secretary" will tear it up. Alas, women are just too nice to play the Mean Machine at his own game. What we do instead is make polite submissions to a government committee in charge of producing a green paper on tax reform, asking for the end of the married man's allowance in favour of a system whereby women are treated separately from their husbands regarding their earnings and investments. We are still waiting for a reply.

Here is the Mean Machine again, this time tracked down by two psychologists at the University of Southern California who interviewed the husbands of 28 women who had recently lost weight through dieting. The psychologists noted the amount of criticism the husbands levelled at their wives who, five months later, were put back on the scales. The women who had regained their lost weight were the ones whose husbands criticized them a lot.

I can guess what happened. Silky invidious, the Mean Machine had started a whispering campaign in the husbands' ears. It went something like this: "See how great, doesn't she? She looks great, slim has increased her confidence, made her respond to other people more. Makes you wonder how long a beautiful willowy woman like that is going to stick around with someone like you?"

Rattled in their self-esteem, the husbands declared war in the only way they knew. They insisted that their wives' new size 8 wardrobe was indecent, said they were sick of the sight of salads, accused them of



PENNY PERRICK

making sexual overtures to other men.

Defeated by the Mean Machine, the wives sadly surrendered by retrieving their double chin and dreary polyester smocks.

The Mean Machine's triumphs and victories are listed in a book called *Women and the Law* and gloomy reading it makes, for it shows how the Mean Machine has fastened a premise into our society which, until it is ripped out, will ensure that a woman's place is an unenviable one. This premise is that women are creatures that some man, sooner or later, is bound to look after, and that therefore there is no call for equality to be built into our legal system, or indeed, our attitudes.

How do you get the Mean Machine to stop bothering you and get back under its stone? Only by ignoring it completely as one would a drunk at a dinner party. I am going to stop writing about it right this minute in the hope of regaining my customary composure.

In a report called *Secretaries and typists: The impact of Office Automation*, the Institute of Manpower Studies at the University of Sussex predicts that a secretary's job will carry an increasing load of responsibility.

As her office becomes as fully-automated as a rocket blast-off it is she who will have to assess all the various microcomputers on the market, she who will be in charge of recommending the purchase of one or the other for large sums of the firm's money. One hopes very much that her new managerial role will give her access to a managerial salary, and a managerial chance of frequent promotion.

But I suspect that the microcomputer, like the typewriter before it, will block her way to the top and that when she asks if she could possibly go on a management trainee course her boss will say that he can't possibly spare her because she is the only one around here who can understand how all the blinking gadgetry works.

**Women and the Law by Susan Atkins and Brenda Hoggett is published by Blackwell at £17.50, and £6.95 in paperback.*

Fighting for life with Peter Pan

You see some almost unbearable scenes on the pavement of London's Great Ormond Street in Holborn, outside the world-famous hospital for sick children: parents coming and going, dumb with worry and incomprehension; tiny patients being stretched from ambulances in blankets from head to foot, with faces that should belong to the chronically ill of many times their age.

In summer, you will see the family groups, many of whom have taken up residence in the hospital, gathered on the meshed-in balconies of the wards. There is something hideously unfair about scurvy illness in the very young, and a sense of affront that they have been brought into life only to be denied a fair crack at it. Perhaps it is their sheer innocence which is so galling. They cannot be accused of having smoked, drugged or driven their way to affliction; they have simply been issued with dud metabolisms.

This, however, is the gloomy side which rapidly recedes into the background on a closer inspection. Great Ormond Street Hospital is one of eight British institutions visited by John Pritman in BBC 2's new series *Just Another Day*, which starts on Friday.

If the promotional blurb is to be

taken at face value, Great Ormond Street is decidedly the odd one out. Although it may be famous it can hardly, by its very nature, be considered familiar in the same way as the Natural History Museum, the cross channel ferry, Soho, the driving school, the Tower of London, moving house and Richmond Park are.

The story of the place is well worth telling. Founded in 1852 with just 22 beds, it now has 333, a staff of 1,800, and takes patients from all over the world. Like its inmates, it has had times of great trial as well as grounds for optimism.

Death's infrequent enough to bother you all of the time

For example, only last year it was discovered that the new 56-bed block for heart patients was going to require repairs costing £11 million before it could function, after it partly collapsed only days after completion in 1980. That figure is nearly four times as much as the original building cost. Yet three months later, the

American film director Steven Spielberg was declaring his intention to make a film of *Peter Pan*, from which the hospital stands to make a fortune, thanks to J. M. Barrie's bequest of the story's rights.

Although Pritman's film does not go into these matters, it does provide a study of the constant interplay between adversity and hope. Quite how you go about compressing 24 hours of such a complex and surprising organism as this into a mere 30 minutes is a question to tax the most skilled producer.

The first aim was for the crew to become so familiar in the wards, corridors and kitchens that they acquired the confidence of staff and patients alike.

It seems to have worked, for at one point we have the footage of Chris, the homely but ever so slightly furtive, switchboard lady, admitting to tapping the occasional phone call to check that it is an official rather than a private one.

And Stan the specimen man, admitting under close interrogation that he might just have dropped one of the specimens during his three years of ferrying them round the building.

After the preview of the film at BAFTA (British Academy of Film

and Television Arts), Sister June McElna, 30 years at the hospital, and clearly a woman used to expecting the best of those around her, declared it "a pretty fair picture."

One of the research assistants described how she had been expecting to find the experience harrowing: "In the event, having spent a lot of time there and having got to know some of the people, it seemed wrong to dwell on the tragedies and the sadness. To have done so would simply have been to project a misleading image of the place."

There are mothers at the edge of

The children's parents make me feel very humble and very proud

their tether, seeing children after their umpteenth operation, and families subjected to a degree of stress and enforced separation which parents of healthy offspring cannot imagine.

There is also the consultant who says, most tellingly of all, that death is "infrequent enough to bother you all the time".

How to keep up with the Indiana Joneses



Rupert Morris examines the famous faces behind the boom in the top end of the hat market



Harrison Ford as Indiana Jones: the hat-wearing hero is back. And Mark Phillips: for *Sloane Ranger* credibility a check cap beats the tribby into a cocked hat



Why don't more men wear hats? The recent cold spell has not convinced you of the need to possess some sort of headwear. I shall not bore you with statistics about heat loss through the head.

There is, however, the fashion angle. Perhaps you fancy yourself as Indiana Jones, Professor Higgins, or Captain Mark Phillips? A brief stroll round the capital's most prestigious shops has made me aware of the significance of certain times in the wearing of hats.

The Anthony Eden, for instance, was an important post-war hat, a sober and elegant article with a dent in the top, and fully-bounded brim nursed the sides. Worn in black or grey, its sales declined after Suzy

Other influential post-war hat wearers have included Rex Harrison, who, as Professor Higgins in *My Fair Lady*, affected a tweedy hat with a floppy, downturned brim. This was the epitome of jantiness.

Tony Hancock wore a distinctive loon green hat known as the Robin Hood, which became popular in the 1960s. Peter Sellers selected a similar tweedy number, the Peat Moor, from the shelves of Herbert Johnson's in Old Burlington Street, and made it famous in the Inspector Clouseau films.

These motifs, and variations thereon, known in the trade as the dropped hint, have caught on to such an extent that they are worn not only in the country, where they belong, but

also in the town, where they do not.

The tribby, as an all-purpose hat seems to have gone out with Jeremy Thorpe, and is now confined largely to the horse-racing fraternity. James Lock & Co. of St James's Street, England's oldest-established hatters, stock an impressive variety named after various racecourses - the Lingfield, Kempton, Wetherby, Cheltenham, and most popular of all, the Sandown. No Ascot model exists since the appropriate wear there is a top hat.

These developments - accompanied by the decline of the bowler, now confined to the more archaic City institutions - have left the young man of today with a problem. There is no suitable, easy-to-wear town hat.

In the 1970s, a few ostentatious chaps took to wearing wide-brimmed velour hats. Then Malcolm Allison, the football manager, followed suit,

and people called it, mistakenly, a fedora.

The velour, or fedora, or Malcolm Allison, more or less followed Allison's career: more down than up after Manchester City's heyday in the early Seventies, but not yet extinct.

A more promising development has been the recent success of the Indiana Jones films, in which the hero wears a succession of splendid, broad-brimmed felt hats of essentially 1920s or 1930s vintage, supplied by Herbert Johnson, and worn with the back brim turned down.

Traditionally, the back brim is turned up, but if you prefer it down, Herbert Johnson will press it accordingly for you.

The experts, alas, do not expect the broad-brimmed felt hat (now being marketed by the Steison company in the United States as the "Indiana Jones") to make more than a minor comeback in Britain.

I suppose few people are

sufficiently extrovert to take their cue from film stars and the like. If only politicians would wear hats at home as well as in Russia, it would be different.

Few members of the Government front bench are ever seen in hats, although both Lord Whitelaw and Sir Geoffrey Howe are customers of Lock & Co. Saaichi and Saaichi probably insist that bare heads suggest greater sincerity.

Neil Kinnock, of course, dare not wear anything other than a cloth cap for fear of antagonizing his left wing. But how about a mould-breaking politician like Dr David Owen? Tall and well-groomed, he would look great in a grey felt hat with a medium brim - but I've never seen him in one.

I telephoned his office to ascertain his views on headwear, but in a rare lapse in his famously well-oiled public relations machine, no one rang me back.

Royalty, of course, tend to

wear extremely ostentatious hats - things with plumes, gold braid and so on. They bestow their warrants generously: (Herbert Johnson can claim the Queen and the Prince of Wales, while Lock & Co. boast the Duke of Edinburgh. But since the war, their influence on the man in the street's headwear has been minimal.

By contrast, although Captain Mark Phillips is a self-effacing fellow the tweed caps he favours at horsey events have brought great joy to Britain's hatters.

Both Dunn & Co, probably the busiest retailers of hats in Britain, and Horne's the outfitters, report a surge in the popularity of caps, with many customers asking for the Mark Phillips by name.

But even the good Captain is not expected to start a real boom in the headwear industry. Only the advent of a new Ice Age would do that, apparently.

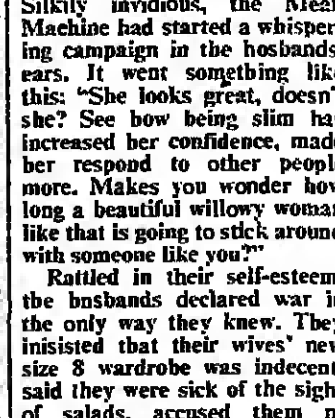
There is real optimism, however, at the top end of the market. "Last year was the most successful year in our recent history," Richard Stephenson, managing director of Lock & Co. told me. "I detect a rejuvenated interest in hat wearing, and I have noticed that the average age of our customers has dropped. That's a good sign. It also helps that people are wearing their hair shorter."

I hope he is right. Then I shall be able to wear my tribby less self-consciously, or even buy myself an Indiana Jones - with the back brim turned up, I think.



Arthur Scargill: the hat as political gesture, a baseball cap present from American miners; Elton John: the hat as publicity gesture, crowning touch of a dandy; Malcolm Allison, in velour.

TOMORROW
Flowers, pastel colours and period textiles form the mixture for the spring fashions



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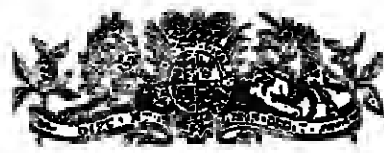
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THE TIMES DIARY

Dresden's instigator

A reader claims to have an unpublished, confidential letter from General Eisenhower proving it was the Russians, not history's "scapegoat", Bomber Harris, who prompted the destruction of Dresden 40 years ago last week. In 1967, Eisenhower was sent the proofs of a book being written by his wartime intelligence chief, Major-General Kenneth Strong, containing the words: "About this time, December 1944, I heard that the Russians were requesting the allies to bomb Dresden... General Eisenhower and the Supreme HQ had no final responsibility for the decision to mount the operation. In fact we were strongly advised against it. Eisenhower wrote to Strong: 'I remember well that you advised that it was not a profitable target...'. It was, he believed, Carl Spaatz, commander, Strategic Air Forces in Europe, who maintained that the Russians thought it was a very remunerative target and should be destroyed."

Human touch

Care publishes Brian Masters' exhaustive study of mass murderer Dennis Nilsen this week, complete with Nilsen's own sketches of dismembered victims and grisly extracts from his journals. I trust it will receive better reviews than that from the subject himself. Nilsen, who cooperated fully with Masters, complains in a letter to him that "Killing for Company" has presented me in such a way as to make me invisible as a man but frightening as a concept of disgusting and repulsive force." On the contrary, says Masters, the book is alarming because Nilsen is so human. What upset Nilsen, he says, is the book's "lack of an optimistic conclusion... He sees himself as an ex-murderer, not a murderer." Nilsen's letter also says: "I cured myself of my abnormality of mind by deep and painful introspection."

● Guess whose phone has just been disconnected? The National Front, for non-payment of its bill.

Knocked

Feminists at the Royal Court are trying to block a new play due to open at the theatre in April about a woman's attempts to sterilize herself. Apart from the fact that it was written by a man, feminists on the theatre's script committee object to its title, *Silence of the Lambs*. Playwright Jonathan Gomersall insists: "It's as mild as I could find. Her breasts are a metaphor for fertility - it's not a romp about huge knockers." But he has already lost round one of the fight, without his consent, the Royal Court has changed its title to *Phosor*. *The Woman for public readings next month.*

BARRY FANTONI



"So much easier, comrade, to find a president than a chess champion"

About turn

Mrs Thatcher's favourite editor, Sir John Junor, and her favourite public servant, the police, have fallen out. Two years ago, after the police had wrongly accused Sir John of making an illegal right-turn in Fleet Street, he used his *Sunday Express* column to condemn their aggressive questioning. Since then, he claims, the police have harassed him and his family. For example, he says, he has been chased in unmarked cars down the Kingston by-pass, police have blocked the road to his Dorset home, and eight policemen woke his daughter-in-law, Suzy, at midnight to charge her with parking 3ft across the entrance to a neighbour's home. Her husband, Roderick, who claims to have secret tape recordings of further police "interest" in the family, is 60,000 words into a detailed account of the affair which he hopes to publish. "It's sad. My father and I were always strong supporters of the police," he says.

Confidentially

Lord Lewin, former Chief of the Defence Staff, defends himself against suggestions that he has breached the Official Secrets Act by claiming that his interview with Arthur Gavshon, published in the *Guardian*, in which he described how HMS Conqueror would have shadowed the Belgrano, was off-the-record. Not so, claims Gavshon. He argues that Lord Lewin would not have allowed the interview to be taped if it was off-the-record, and that Lord Lewin did not complain when other extracts from the interview were published last October. Gavshon agrees that Lord Lewin did specify that certain things he said were off-the-record, but not those parts now being investigated by Scotland Yard. Lord Lewin stood by his claim yesterday. He had only given "background information," he said.

PHS

Jobs: a package that would work

by Nigel Forman and John Maples

Although many people are now preoccupied with the value of the pound and the level of interest rates, unemployment remains the most important problem facing the Government. Measures to deal with the issue should be based on an imaginative and eclectic approach encompassing a wide range of policy instruments.

In the 1984 Autumn Statement the projected public sector borrowing rate for 1985-6 was £7,000m, a figure which allowed for a "fiscal adjustment" of £1,500m in the 1985 Budget. If the Chancellor were to settle for a PSBR of up to £10,000m instead he could have something like £4,500m with which to finance a broad range of employment-creating measures, including a modest real increase in income tax thresholds. We do not believe that this degree of flexibility would prejudice continued confidence in government economic policy.

The programme of home improvement grants should be expanded and the extra money directed towards the areas of highest unemployment where housing needs are often greatest. The eligibility rules should be altered to exclude those who can afford to pay for the work themselves and the extra money should be spent within a certain time limit. More resources should also be allocated to urban renewal. London docks offer a good example of what can be achieved with considerable private sector involvement and we suggest a similar approach in other parts of the country. These two initiatives together could create about 140,000 new jobs at a cost to the PSBR of about £1,000m.

Employers' National Insurance contributions should be cut from 10.45 to 8.45 per cent, encouraging many employers to take

on more people. Such an initiative could create an extra 350,000 jobs at a PSBR cost of about £1,600m. Raising the lower earnings limit to £60 a week, a step which could be financed by raising the upper earnings limit to £305 a week would also encourage the creation and acceptance of more low-paid jobs.

The Government has already introduced a wide range of micro-economic measures to help markets work better. We believe more should be done. Greater labour mobility could be encouraged by relaxing the rules on the resale of council houses, abolishing stamp duty on house purchase (at a cost of £200m in a full year) and encouraging the reform of occupational pensions.

The Government should develop a more positive trade and industrial policy so that we can at least match the political support given to firms in other countries. But the priority must be to strive even harder for free and fair trade via the elimination of non-tariff barriers and the creation of a genuine common market in the EEC. Support for the application of new technologies should be increased and worthwhile infrastructure projects should go ahead, not least because of their beneficial effect on the private sector. The new cost-effective approach to regional policy should be complemented by measures which actively discourage locating businesses in over-developed areas.

Following the precedent of the Young Workers Scheme, there is a strong case for direct employment subsidies to increase the number of jobs. Private sector employers should receive a direct cash subsidy from the Exchequer for each net new employee taken on during the next two years. Initially the level of subsidy could be set at 75 per

cent of the PSBR cost of the person concerned being unemployed, i.e. a subsidy of £5,000 a year for a man previously on average earnings with a wife and two young children.

This would reduce the cost of employing each extra person by more than half - a considerable incentive to employers to create new jobs. The enterprise allowance should also be expanded further by relaxing its rather fussy rules and conditions, so boosting self-employment.

A wide range of changes and improvements need to be made in education and training. Since about two thirds of the unemployed have no formal qualifications, more emphasis on vocational education is vital. All forms of adult training and retraining need to be expanded to assist the long-term unemployed.

Part-time work should be encouraged, for example by raising the amount which the unemployed may lawfully earn without losing their entitlement to benefits or more vigorous promotion of job release schemes. As for the older unemployed, on compassionate grounds the long-term rate of supplementary benefit should be extended to long-term unemployed men over 50 at an estimated cost of £90m in 1984-5.

Such a package will need to be sustained for the rest of this Parliament and, indeed, for as long as the problem of high unemployment remains. The most appropriate solutions are likely to be found in a combination of practical and imaginative measures drawn from a wide range of ideas.

Nigel Forman, Conservative MP for Carlisle and John Maples, Conservative MP for Lewisham West, are the authors of *Work To Be Done: an employment policy for 1985 and beyond*, published today.

Michael Hamlyn on Sri Lanka's failure to curb army attacks on Tamils

Terror that feeds a burning fuse

Colombo The Sinhalese, the majority race in Sri Lanka, are essentially friendly people. They smile easily and wave as you drive past. But in putting down the insurrection by Tamils seeking a separate state in the northern and eastern provinces, they have displayed nothing short of barbarism.

The Mannar massacre is a case in point. On December 4, a vehicle carrying an army patrol was blown up by a mine on the road leading through the jungle to the small northern town. One soldier was killed and 11 wounded.

In the carnage that followed, troops poured out of their camps and, according to the townspeople, killed more than 100 civilians. One group stopped a bus and ordered everyone off. The conductor, a Sinhalese, not a Tamil, told the soldiers that he was responsible for the safety of his passengers and before they killed them, they would have to shoot him first.

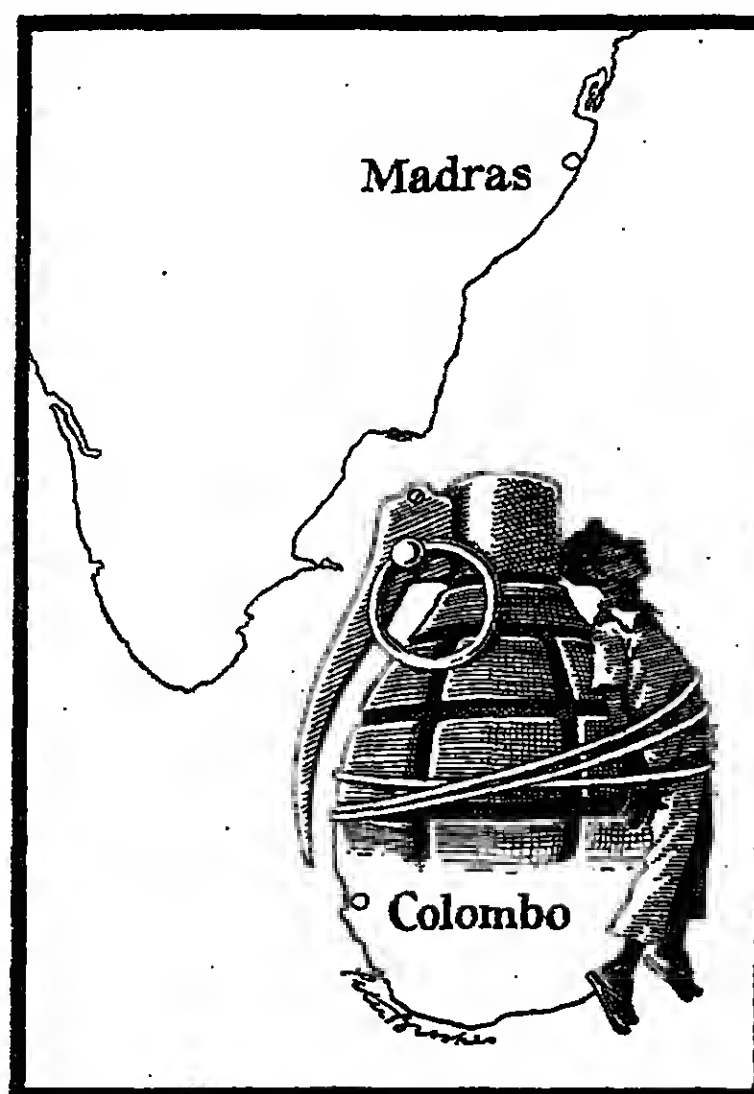
The soldiers accordingly shot him first, and then shot all the other male passengers, including the Muslim driver. Another 20 died when the same treatment was meted out to a busload of passengers travelling in the opposite direction.

Off the main road, an army Jeep drove into the village of Parappankadal. The soldiers fired indiscriminately, killing 12 people including a mother nursing her infant child at her breast. The child survived, though three toes were blown away by the bullet that killed his mother.

No inquests will be held on these and other killings because, according to the security forces, the victims died in crossfire between the army and terrorists, and in such circumstances inquests can be dispensed with under the draconian emergency regulations.

A similar fabrication surrounds the death of 39 Tamil prisoners at Vavuniya, 70 miles from Mannar, also in early December. The official version is that they were killed while trying to escape. In fact, a senior government official told me, "a soldier ran amok and emptied the magazine of an automatic weapon at them".

Some senior government officials are ashamed even to like these and are pressing for action to be taken against those responsible. But nothing has been done. Since the anti-Sikh riots in India which followed the assassination of Mrs Indira Gandhi, 2,600 people have been charged with various offences. Since the anti-Tamil disturbances of July 1983, only 169 Sri Lankans have been charged. There has not been one court martial.



Military atrocities work against the Sinhalese interest. Tamil resistance is stifled and hatred for the government grows. They also increase the possibility of bringing about what the Sinhalese most fear - the direct participation of India. At the very least, the tales of horror circulating in India make the likelihood of any clampdown on the Tamil rebels operating out of southern India more remote.

My despatch describing one jungle massacre was given considerable publicity in the Indian press. It was the lead story in two of the largest circulation papers in the country and front-page in most of the rest. The prominence given to it prompted an instant denial by the Sri Lankan High Commission in Delhi, which described it as "totally false".

Such blanket denials are counter-productive. This one led the exiled

leader of the Tamil United Liberation Front, Mr A. Amirthalingam, to find his own eye-witnesses to the attack in refugee camps in the south Indian state of Tamil Nadu and to make the point that victims of the terror are being compelled to leave Sri Lanka and seek shelter in India.

The number of refugees entering Tamil Nadu appears to be increasing. According to Mr Amirthalingam 2,400 have crossed the narrow strip of water dividing the two countries in the past two weeks. The flow, he said, reminded him of the early days of the Bangladesh struggle for independence, when refugees fleeing the Pakistani army flooded into India. India eventually intervened militarily on the Bangladesh side.

The fact that the Tamils are leaving Sri Lanka is significant. About half the Tamil population of the island lived outside the tra-

dional Tamil homelands in the north and east of the country, and previous bouts of intercommunal trouble - a regular occurrence in recent years, culminating in the appalling spasm of killing and burning in July 1983 - have led to a flood of refugees, arriving in the north.

"We came north to avoid being killed by our neighbours in the south," one refugee told me. "Now where can we go to avoid being killed by the army here?"

Although many Tamils have returned to the south, to the jobs and property they abandoned in 1983, many are still deeply insecure there. Burned-out shops still gape blindly at the street in southern towns. The exodus of educated and intelligent young Tamils from the professions and from management positions is having a noticeable effect on the country's business.

Whenever I have spoken to the ministers in charge of the military operations - President Jayewardene and the Minister for National Security, Mr Lalith Athulathudeni - both have admitted military excesses but say the army is beginning to behave in a more disciplined fashion.

Mr Athulathudeni likes to compare the behaviour of his soldiers with that of the British army in Londonderry or the Americans in Vietnam. But Bloody Sunday was a long time ago, with fewer than a tenth of Sri Lanka's casualties in the past three months. As for Vietnam, that was lost partly because of the excesses of the occupying army against the local population. It seems the same is happening in Sri Lanka. While trying to generate sufficient terror among the Tamils to prevent them giving shelter to the militant rebels, the armed forces are driving them to consider themselves as aliens.

It may be possible, given a just political solution to Sri Lanka's dreadful ethnic problem, to reverse the *de facto* separation of the country now being institutionalized. But until the excesses of the armed forces can be curbed - and there is little sign of that, despite the official assurances - that seems unlikely. "A lot of people here are now afraid to sleep in their homes," said one northern worthy, "so they take their mats and bedrolls into the jungle. Of course, there they may be taken for terrorists and shot. But they prefer to take that risk. You are shot if you stay at home, you're shot if you go out. You are shot if you run when challenged, you are shot if you stand still. What can we do?"

Can Kinnock nail Thatcher this time?

Today's Commons debate on the sinking of the General Belgrano will be angry, noisy and, in all probability, not very informative. The only new facts likely to emerge will concern the details of Michael Heseltine's meeting with Sir Ewen Broadbent, Second Permanent Secretary at the Ministry of Defence, on August 13 last year, four days before Clive Pooting was charged. This will confirm Opposition allegations that Heseltine was keen to see a prosecution, but do nothing to undermine Margaret Thatcher's insistence that ultimately the law officers acted independently.

But if today's exchanges add little new to our knowledge of what happened in the South Atlantic in May 1982, the debate will still be peculiarly important in the life of this parliament.

In contention are not so much military issues of three years ago as political issues of today. The "Falklands factor" may be about to undergo its second transformation. Labour's task is to bring it about. Tories' is to prevent it. The debate is an important battle in that contemporary political war.

The first transformation took place in the autumn of 1982. Most commentators, myself included, expected that the Conservatives' revival in the polls at the time of the Falklands war would fade after it

was won. Instead the "Thatcher factor" was born: the enduring image of a strong, resolute and effective prime minister.

For Neil Kinnock, becoming Labour's new leader in the wake of the party's worst defeat in two generations, and having no ministerial experience, few objectives have been more pressing than cracking the "Thatcher factor".

Until last summer, the last thing he imagined was that the continuing fall-out of the Falklands war would provide an occasion for his most blistering assault. His brief reference at the height of the 1983 election campaign to soldiers "losing their guts" at Goose Green had met the same stony reception as Denis Healey's charge a few days earlier that Mrs Thatcher "gloried in slaughter".

For almost a year after becoming party leader, Kinnock steered well clear of Tam Dalyell's Belgrano campaign, even when Dalyell started producing convincing evidence that Ministers had misled Parliament.

Pooting's prosecution changed Kinnock's mind. In part his reaction was of a libertarian genuinely affronted by the state bearing down on a civil servant who had blown the whistle on ministerial deceit. But, in addition, Kinnock believed he could nail Mrs Thatcher over her role in the decision to prosecute.

His evidence was first obtained within weeks of that decision. It consisted of a detailed account of the Broadbent-Heseltine meeting of August 13, together with at least one tip-off from inside Whitehall that ministers had overridden the original offer by MoD officials not to prosecute Pooting in exchange for a quiet resignation. Kinnock deduced - understandably, but mistakenly - that Mrs Thatcher herself had prompted the decision to prosecute.

He first tried to draw her out last September but could not find a way of raising the issue without risking contempt of court. Frustrated, he let the matter rest until the trial was over.

That, then, was the background to last week's exchanges in the Commons and by letter between Kinnock and Mrs Thatcher. Kinnock was so sure he was right - and that the political prize of being proved right would be the final destruction to the "Thatcher factor" - that he mistook her initial confident reply as bravado. It took Kinnock 48 hours to concede what most of his colleagues quickly realized: that the charge could not be made to stick.

Today's debate gives Labour the chance to make up for the time it lost last week to arraign ministers for misleading MPs about the Belgrano, rather than about Pooting.

If they succeed, they may yet destroy what is left of the "Thatcher factor" with the image of a determined prime minister heading an effective government giving way to that of a shifty leader and an incompetent team.

Already, Mrs Thatcher's standing is at its lowest since the Falklands war. Last week's Gallup poll in the *Daily Telegraph* found just 37 per cent of electors satisfied with her performance (compared with 51 per cent at the height of the Falklands war). She will, no doubt, be less than amused to bear that in February 1972, at the identical point in the 1970 Parliament, Edward Heath's rating was also 37 per cent.

On the other hand, 13 years ago Harold Wilson had the approval of 61 per cent - and even so Labour only just won the following election. Kinnock's figure this month is just half Wilson's then. As long as any vestige of the "Thatcher factor" remains, he will be in trouble. Unless today's debate goes well for Labour, the party and its leader will have squandered the most golden week of opportunities that this, or any other, Opposition could have wished for.

Peter Kellner

The author is political editor of the *New Statesman*.

Anne Sofer Rather leak than lie

At the time of the Profumo scandal, a limerick with these last three lines was going the rounds:
To lie in the nude
Is not very rude
But to lie in the House is obscene.

It was not Mr Profumo's relationship with the glamorous Miss Keeler itself that was the offence, everyone argued, but the untruths told to Parliament about it. Lying in the House was serious.

So, of course, is leaking. Or, at least, so it is in the eyes of most politicians with any hope of power. Left-wing members of the Labour Party in particular take a strong line on the issue of any suspected collusion between bureaucrats and Labour MPs; nobody has suggested even in the last few days of euphoria about the Pooting verdict that it should become common practice for correspondence between civil servants and ministers on sensitive issues to be posted in brown envelopes to Opposition members.

The general public probably does not feel so strongly on the issue of Civil Service loyalty, but does none the less perceive a moral dilemma for the individual when the only way of exposing the serious offence of lying to Parliament is to leak.

The judge in the Pooting case, Mr Justice McCowan, appeared not to see it that way at all. For him the offence of leaking far outweighed the offence of lying to Parliament. Indeed, the latter offence almost disappeared in a sophisticated argument that went something like this: the interests of the state are the interests of the government of the day; the interests of the government of the day are the same as the policies of the government of the day; it was the policy of the government of the day to conceal the full facts about the sinking of the Belgrano from Parliament, therefore lying in the House was to the interests of the state.

On this and other constitutional issues, the judge would accept no authority other than his own. Professor Wade, called by the defence as a leading expert on constitutional law, was not even allowed to develop his argument. "It is for me to direct the jury as to the law," said the judge. And his view of the law was extraordinary simple. It will, I hope, come to be known as the McCowan Fallacy and might be summed up (with due acknowledgment to Louis XIV) thus:
*L'Etat, c'est elle.
La loi, c'est moi.*

Among the growing numbers of people worried about the increasing centralization of power in our society, those who were following the trial closely had every reason to feel gloomy during the weekend before the verdict. The processes of

justice seemed, like the processes of government, to be slamming shut every little path and channel of protest and dissent. Democracy seemed in terminal decline. Hearing the verdict on Monday was like hearing, unexpectedly, that a serious disease is after all not fatal. I am not ashamed to admit that I leapt out of my chair with astonishment and joy.

For I had reckoned without the jury, who in the most practical possible way gave the lie to the judge's claim to be the sole authority in matters of the law. As the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* entry under "jury" puts it:

"The conventional statement is that the jury are arbiters of fact, taking the law as given from the judge's instructions. But the actual operation of the system is more subtle, and the jury performs to some degree at least a rule-moulding as well as a fact-finding function. To many observers, indeed, a chief merit of the jury is this *de facto* power to temper formal legal rules with the equity and common sense of the layman."

The independence of the jury is a principle hard fought in English law, and it would not be right to let the drama of the Pooting trial fade without saluting the memory of that other London jury, who, 315 years ago, won a far less famous but no less famous *Bushell* case of 1670. Two Quakers, William Penn and William Mead, were charged with the offence of riot for preaching in the open air outside their meeting house in Gracechurch Street, the meeting house itself having been padlocked by the authorities. When the jury, under their foreman Edward Bushell, returned a verdict of not guilty, they were "kept without meat and drink some three days, all almost starved, but would not alter their verdict, and so found and imprisoned."

On a writ of *habeas corpus* they were brought before the Lord Chief Justice, Sir John Vaughan. It was argued against them that they were committed for keeping a verdict "against the plain and manifest weight of evidence, and against the direction of the court, a point of law."

Sir John Vaughan ruled that a jury could not be punished for such a finding and ordered their release. "The judge may try to open the eyes of the jurors," he commented, "but not to lead them by the nose." A contemporary account by Penn of the court proceedings was entitled, "The People's Ancient and Just Liberties Asserted."

These words, I now know having discovered them, were the very ones I was looking for last Monday evening.

The author is SGP, member of the GLC/ILEA for St Pancras North.

John O'Sullivan

When stereo is distorted

New York

Stereotypes are usually accurate, otherwise they would not survive very long. We would soon discover the untruth of such assertions as "The Scots are a gay and frivolous people fond of singing and dancing" or "the Irish never exaggerate" and give them short shrift. The life of a false stereotype is short and unhappy.

Today, despite the credibility problem, several light industries are devoted to the manufacture of false stereotypes about everyday life. Sometimes the entrepreneurs are conscious of what they are doing; indeed, they see the creation of these fictions (known in the trade as "role models") as a way of transforming the world in a virtuous direction.

The most prominent example is the feminist movement. Until recently it was the essence of feminist belief that women had been "conditioned" to want to be wives and mothers, rather than engineers and astronauts, by the depiction of social reality as a state in which most women are wives and mothers and most astronauts and engineers are men.

To the objection that social reality is, after all, like that, the feminist reply was: "Adjust your set - there is a fault in reality." So our books, newspapers, television programmes, films and even our language were to be adjusted under bureaucratic supervision to make them conform to a unisex ideal of what life might be like if men and women were exactly alike and this fact were reflected in social institutions.

This, it was argued, would gradually persuade men and women to be exactly alike, realizing their potential rather as Marx thought that man under communism would express his varied nature - composing a symphony in the morning, hunting in the afternoon and washing up the dishes on a rota basis in the evening.

The flaw to this theory is that, although human beings can be influenced, they are self-conscious and able to reflect on their experience, so they cannot be conditioned. Women's lives are therefore shaped, principally by social possibilities, which are constantly changing, and by their own interests and ambitions, which in most cases seem to include marriage and children.

An intensive attempt to condition men and women against their own interests would be shrugged off by stronger characters but might leave weaker vessels unhappy and confused. Thus women's magazines in the US have ruefully observed the new phenomenon of "baby hunger". Successful women reach their mid-thirties, feel a strong desire to bear children, and abandon their career,

even sometimes break up business partnerships to do so.

Feminists have reacted to this by announcing (generally without the slightest acknowledgment of previous error) that women are indeed different from men, indeed much better, and that the false stereotype of the career woman was a male invention - or at any rate an invention that embodied undesirable male characteristics like aggression rather than the nurturing qualities of women.

Another false stereotype invented recently is the businessman as criminal. The first feeble attempt to establish this myth came with the assertion that white-collar crime was every bit as monstrous as violent street crime. Nobody really believed this, however. As one commentator observed in a debate, "When was the last time you were afraid to go out at night in case you were embroiled?"

The next stage in the stereotype's construction was the handiwork of liberal Hollywood. It emerged mainly in such television series as *Colombo* and *Cannon*. In these programmes you could be sure that if an unemployed Hispanic youth with a criminal record and a pressing need for cash was found near the scene of a murder with a dripping knife in his hand, he would prove to be absolutely innocent. The murderer, it would emerge, was a wealthy corporate lawyer who lived in conditions of great luxury.

Official statistics show that is nonsense, that violent crime is almost invariably committed by lower-class young males, including a disproportionate number from the ethnic minorities. On television, however, it is another reserve of the polo-playing class.

According to Ben Jelin's *The View from Sunset Boulevard*, the writers of Hollywood screenplays actually do believe senior corporate executives to be these monsters of criminal ruthlessness, rarely more discreet than the average drug pusher or Mafia boss, let alone they really believe it? Do they advise their children to stay away from schools of accountancy in case they fall in with the wrongset and pack them off to towel huts on the poor side of town? Genuine stereotypes are born not made. They represent the distillation of common experience, but the invented stereotype is likely to fall apart when it encounters reality.

I like to think of a scriptwriter, perhaps accompanied by a career woman, veering nervously across the street at the sight of a group of businessmen emerging from an expensive account restaurant and seeking assistance from some leather-jacketed youths who stand at a street corner cleaning their nails with stick-thin sticks in the friendliest possible manner.

The final death toll in this disaster of February 16, 1908, was 168. During that year 1,453 lives were lost in coal mining accidents.

COLLIERY DISASTER THIRTY-FOUR RESCUED

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE
FEBRUARY 17.

The disaster at West Stanley Colliery, though not quite so serious in its effect as was at first imagined, has nevertheless resulted in a lamentable loss of life. The colliery officials, having revised the estimate which they gave last night of the number of workers in the mine at the time of the explosion, now say that 148 men and boys were below ground. Of these 34 have been brought to the surface at the time of writing, and thus the probable loss of life may be placed at 114. It is just possible, in the case of the men who continue their exploration during the night one or two more survivors may be discovered and the death-roll slightly reduced. Expert opinion, however, now regards this as scarcely probable, and so far as the 114 poor fellows are concerned, it is to be feared that there is little ground for hope.

Today West Stanley is in a state of nervous agitation. Men, women and children wander aimlessly about the roadway, with no thoughts of work, or stand idle at their doors for a time gazing into space, but almost invariably in the end they drift towards the grimy pit yard, where the mud is ankle-deep and the coal dust lies a heavy pall over all. Here they find themselves standing quietly in a sort of dumb expectation among thousands of their fellow-creatures. People have flocked to this scene, and the pit is the centre of interest in West Durham, from the whole countryside. There they stand in their thousands, waiting and watching, with dry eyes but with hearts full of sympathy for those who have been removed from despair.

The first three rescued men were brought to the surface at 20 minutes to 3. Their names were John Smith, Matthew Elliott, and Joseph Keegan. Their shaking limbs and the pallor which was discernible under the grimace upon which their faces proclaimed the trying nature of the ordeal through which they had passed. Hearty greetings passed between them and the officials and others who were waiting for them at the pit top. Then they were hurried off to their homes in the village, where lights gleamed through many an open door to welcome workers who never came. These three men had been found in the Towmley seam.

The next batch of survivors came from the Tille seam. Twenty-six men and boys gathered together from various workings in this seam, after encountering great difficulties had made their way through a drift into the Busty seam, from the mouth of which they were rescued. They were brought to the surface about 6 o'clock, like those who had gone before, they were in a more or less exhausted condition from the effects of the after-damp, and some of them had sustained injuries through the falls of stone which followed the explosion. Among them was a boy who had to be carried by one of his elders, his arms being helpless by his side. Other fortunate survivors were brought up singly and in pairs between 6 and 9 o'clock, and the latter hour 32 men and boys had been saved. As they stepped out of the cages they were examined and tended by the doctors and nurses who had remained on duty through the night, and restoratives, provided by the owners of the colliery, were applied where necessary.

EXPERIENCES OF SURVIVORS
The accounts of their experiences given by some of the men who have been rescued indicate in a striking manner the dangers through which they passed. The story told by John Smith, one of the first men rescued from the Towmley seam, is typical of others. He said:

"There was one sharp crack and I and those near me were thrown to the ground. I crawled between two props out of my working place. Keegan [sic] followed me and so did three others. We were overcome by the after-damp and collapsed entirely. It was not possible either to keep them going or to drag them along. They fell into a kind of stupor and we were unable to awaken. I crawled along on my hands and knees for some 70 yards and then to my joy breathed fresh air again. On my way to the opening of the shaft I passed quite a number of men who were apparently dead. He noticed that the stables were blown to pieces and the ponies as well as their attendants dead or dying. There was wreckage in every direction.

Henry Davison, who was one of the 26 rescued from the Tille seam said: "The shock of the explosion was very great, I quite lost my mind. I could not get away for a long time because of the gas. With a number of others I felt my way gradually towards the shaft. One of us was up for six to seven hours. We came across a young boy who was breathing heavily and seemed to be dying. We carried him for a short time. Then he died and we left him behind. I saw 17 of them dead, and 16 of them were boys.

Eventually Davison, with others whom he came across, found their way through a drift into the Busty seam and so reached safety. He mentioned that repeatedly when their progress was impeded the party sang songs in order to keep up their spirits.

Matthew Elliott, who was at work in the Busty seam, only found safety by climbing a staple to the level of 56ft. into the next seam. His hands were badly cut by the wire rope. H. Carr related how, while waiting for assistance, he nursed a dying boy for three hours in the Tille seam. A sorrowful feature of the disaster is that the pit boys seem to have succumbed in large numbers. Only one boy is among the 34 who have escaped.

Chill wind for Scotland

From Mr Gwyn Davies
Sir, It seems from your Diary report (February 14) of the NSPPC's reluctance to pass on 10 per cent of a recent windfall to its Scottish counterpart, that charity ends at home.

Yours faithfully,
GWYN DAVIES,
20 Middle Road,
East Barnet,
Hertfordshire.
February 15.

Change of habit

From the Headmaster of Westminster Abbey Choir School
Sir, Canon Munro (February 13) wonders what article of clothing the ladies will take over next. His clerical collar may not be too safe. Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL KEALL, Headmaster,
Westminster Abbey Choir School,
Dean's Yard, SW1.

Brakes on British industrial recovery

From the General Secretary of the Clearing Bank Union

Sir, As a trade union general secretary (and an ex-personnel director) I find John Hoskyns's article in yesterday's *Times* (February 13) the most absurd I have ever heard about the trade union movement.

He seems to have had little or no experience of dealing with a complex manufacturing industry with multi-disciplines ranging from unskilled labourers to highly qualified scientists, and even less in the industry in which I work at the present time, that is, the clearing bank system.

All decisions of any importance in industry are taken by the board and it would be impossible for each and every employee to be dealt with in pay terms in the way Hoskyns suggests. The board would spend more time dealing with pay than any other issue, for there is nothing so divisive as different pay for comparable work, based on any system that advantages one man against another when both are equally qualified or skilled.

The Clearing Bank Union has a history, albeit a short one, of close co-operation with the introduction of new technology and systems into banking, but this has not prevented rationalization and job losses, and they will continue as the industry itself evolves.

There would be no need for the trade union movement if all employers could be trusted to act fairly and honourably; experience teaches everyone that that is not so. The individual will always be disadvantaged against the company. Yours faithfully,
JOHN COUSINS,
General Secretary,
Clearing Bank Union,
14 St Clements Street,
Winchester. Hampshire.

Business sense
From W. M. Newte
Sir, Are we as a nation completely mad? In your issue of February 12 two headlines caught my eye: one was "US firm offers [British] schools £500 computer discount"; the other was "French firms to benefit from school workshop scheme" and the article continues: "The French Government is to install 120,000 microcomputers in schools this year - only national manufacturers will be asked to supply the equipment."

Yours faithfully,
W. M. NEWTE,
The Barn House,
Rose Lane,
Ripley,
Surrey.

Reality of fiction
From Mr Christopher Tugendhat
Sir, I read in the Press that the set for the BBC's new soap opera *East Enders* has been designed to last for 15 years. How many of the tower, deck entry and other blocks of modern flats built in the real life East End in recent years can be said to have the same life span, at least in the sense of providing satisfaction to their inhabitants?

We may truly be said to live in a television age when what we see on the screen has more durability than the reality it portrays. Yours faithfully,
CHRISTOPHER TUGENDHAT,
35 Westbourne Park Road, W2,
February 11.

Farming efficiency

From Mr Stephen Warburton
Sir "Like the Red Queen, we must run as fast as we can to stay in the same place." So says Professor Sir Kenneth Mather (February 13) about agricultural today.

It bears reflection that the point at which the Red Queen and Alice began to run was the little hill overlooking the Red Queen's chessboard, a countryside portrayed by Sir John Tenniel that reflects in its geometry a remarkable similarity to areas of Britain today.

Before we start running, though, and assuming we don't stay in the same place, we should ask ourselves "in which direction?" Forty years of improving agricultural efficiency is leading to serious questions about the effect on our environment, about secondary socio-economic effects, and about the definition of the word "efficiency" itself. Now is the time to address ourselves to the question again.

Yours faithfully,
STEPHEN WARBURTON,
13 South Park, York.
February 13.

Pecking order

From Mr J. F. Ritson
Sir, Acting upon the advice of the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds I decided to put out bread scraps, chopped bacon rind, etc. for the birds. I found that the smaller species were repelled by swarms of gulls and jackdaws, the former being only slightly ahead in the pecking order.

So I laid a piece of four-inch mesh pig wire over the pitch. This deterred the gulls, but the jackdaws were able to do a balancing act on the wires and dip their beaks down into the food.

Then I raised the wire to a height of nine inches above the floor. An amusing little drama ensued: a trio of jackdaws arrived and overflew the area for some seconds before landing near by in the snow. A short discussion appeared to take place and then the three turned their backs on the food and marched off, heads wagging in disgust.

Now the blackbirds, starlings, chaffinches and others feed in safety. Yours faithfully,
J. F. RITSON,
1 North View,
Barnard Castle,
co Durham.

Erring on side of secrecy

From Professor R. V. Jones, FRS

Sir, Part of the Government's embarrassment over the Belgrano affair has resulted from a reluctance - indeed a duty - to reveal no more than absolutely necessary about the success of GCHQ in reading enciphered Argentine signals.

A success (if not from cryptography then from some equally informative channel of intelligence) was evident from the Prime Minister's stance on a pre-election television programme in 1983 when a questioner persistently challenged her about the course of the Belgrano. Her firm but undetailed reply implied that the Government had cast-iron information on the nature and source of which could not be revealed until far into the future.

To any competent intelligence officer, either British or foreign, this indicated signals intelligence - a conclusion that would tend to be confirmed by the published photograph of the Prime Minister's celebratory dinner on October 11, 1982, which showed the presence of the Director of GCHQ among the victorious company.

An intelligence officer would also guess that at least part of the trouble about Parliament having been misinformed arose from the same source, leading for example to the date of May 2, 1982, for the sighting of the Belgrano being left in the Commander-in-Chief's dispatch instead of being corrected to May 1; this guess was confirmed by the Prime Minister's statement two days ago and reported in your columns yesterday (February 13).

That any of this information, which will have been of great interest to the Argentines and any others using similar methods of enciphering, should have been forced out of the Government by parliamentary and other badgering is regrettable; but it is an inherent danger in our parliamentary system. Stanley Baldwin was similarly harassed over the Armistice of 1921, when, to justify his Government's action, he read out in Parliament the actual texts of decrypts - with the result that Russian diplomatic codes were promptly changed to others far more difficult to read.

Winston Churchill found himself in a similar position in December, 1914, after the German naval shelling of Scarborough, Whitby and Hartlepool. Despite the fact that the Admiralty knew from decrypted messages that the German fleet was out, the Royal Navy failed to bring it to action. As he later wrote: "Naturally the war was much indignation at the failure of the Navy to prevent, or at least to avenge, such an attack on our shores... However, we could not say a word in explanation. We had to bear in silence the censures of our countrymen. We could never admit for fear of compromising our secret information where our squadrons were, or how near the German cruisers were to their destruction."

The problem of intelligence accountability to Parliament is therefore one of long standing, and it needs to be tackled. The potential difficulties between Government and Opposition are obvious, although not insuperable for men of good will - as Governor Dewey selflessly demonstrated in response to General Marshall's confidential frankness over the "magic" decrypts concerning Pearl Harbour in 1942.

Granting the need for sensible security, it is difficult to see what would have been genuinely lost by giving the correct date of the Belgrano sighting at least a year ago, since the success of electronic means of intelligence could by then have been deduced by any foreign intelligence officer worth his salt.

This is yet another occasion to throw doubt on the security and intelligence guidance offered at the highest level, and on whether it matches up to that offered in 1605 to King James I/VI by Francis Bacon: "Concerning Government, it is a part of knowledge secret and retired... for some things are secret because they are hard to know, and some because they are not fit to utter. We see all governments are obscure and invisible... But contrariwise, in the governments toward the governed, all things ought, as far as the frailty of man permiteth, to be manifest and revealed."

Yours etc,
R. V. JONES,
8 Queen's Terrace,
Aberdeen,
Scotland.
February 14.

Scott and reality

From Lord Kennet

Sir, John Wyver's article, "Caught in any icy blast" (February 11) gives an interesting background to Central Television's series about Scott and Amundsen. May I give a little more?

Mr Wyver quotes a CTV spokesman as calling it "a drama series, a fictional account", while the script-writer sees it as a revelation of "the empty rhetoric of Scott's class-based, hierarchical set-up". It thus seems to combine fiction and a political critique of history.

But the spokesman went on to say it is "based on fact". It is true many of the things said and shown are in the historical record. But some contradict the record, and some others are invented.

By far the greater part of these latter put Scott or Britain or both in a bad light, so much so that the whole series becomes incredible. Such a "Scott" would not have been put in charge of a polar expedition, would not have attracted men to go with him, would not have achieved greater scientific results, and would certainly have provoked a mutiny, probably sooner than later.

Throughout the making of the series, presumably in line with the politics of the production, CTV consistently rejected any contact with those who could have helped them to distinguish truth from falsehood and invention from both. The directors of the Royal Geographical Society and the Scott Polar Research Institute and I finally

industrial disruption in 1981, and the damage to confidence caused by the Prime case was still to come. Officially, it was not until the summer of 1983 that the Prime Minister first announced the existence of GCHQ and thus the existence of British signals intelligence.

Ministers feared that any explanation about discrepancies in the Falklands details which made it clear that they were trying to protect sources and techniques of signals intelligence would only encourage more importunate questioning and further undermine the confidence in British security which is a necessary component of international cooperation for a truly world-wide and efficient signals intelligence network. In the Falklands operation, American assistance was obviously forthcoming as Soviet assistance was to Argentina. Beyond that, it is fair to conclude that there may be further British out-stations in that part of the world: yet Britain would be reluctant, in the current state of Latin American opinion about the Falklands, to encourage speculation about where those out-stations would be and what degree of assistance Britain has received from surreptitiously friendly South American states.

Given that Argentina has still not declared a formal cessation of hostilities, and given that the decoding war in signals intelligence is unending, the Prime Minister has obviously been reluctant to give away any details which might either have prejudiced the defensive operation still being conducted round the Falklands, and tempted Argentine forces to some adventure, or caused some further undermining of the GCHQ operation. Those fears have led to unnecessary confusion and deception by omission in ministerial statements. They must also have been exaggerated if they were not thought to outweigh the extraordinary decision by ministers to expose to the jury in the Ponting case the "Crown Jewels" top secret report of the Belgrano sinking simply in the hope of securing a conviction in a case which, on the prosecution's own admission, did not involve any operational breach of national security. Indeed, one could argue that the only operational breach has thus been committed by Mr Heseltine and his colleagues in their decision to release the "Crown Jewels" to a wider and inadequately vetted audience while withholding it from the Foreign Affairs Committee of Parliament.

Mr Heseltine and Mr Stanley today therefore have to tell the full Belgrano story, including an explanation for the subsequent ministerial behaviour. Other members will doubtless attempt to divert them to discussion of the prosecution of Mr Ponting, the behaviour of the Attorney, or the need to repeal the Official Secrets Act. Those matters are not for today, which must be devoted to converting the word Belgrano from a term of abuse indicating something furtive and underhand, into a word which marks a decisive and laudable engagement in war.

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plains of a few individuals, think that the people are dissatisfied - are mistaken".

The fact that this message was read to the public by a radio announcer, rather than by the octogenarian "Imam" himself, has once again roused speculation about his state of health. This is admitted even by his supporters to be poor, which makes the issue of the succession very topical. Formally there seems little doubt that the Assembly of Experts elected in 1983 will respect the "Imam's" known preference for his former pupil, Ayatollah Montazeri. But, it is equally clear that the latter will not enjoy anything like the prestige and authority of his predecessor, and that Ayatollah Khomeini's death would deprive the regime, not of its day to day chief executive, but of its indispensable mechanism for resolving internal conflicts.

That such conflicts exist, is more or less openly admitted. The most public concern issues of economic policy where the parliament elected last year, and dominated by a "radical" faction of the clergy, seeks to implement constitutional provisions for the nationalisation of foreign trade, and the redistribution of large estates among landless peasants. The Council of Guardians, a conservative clerical body, somewhere between a House of Lords and a Supreme Court, have blocked these proposals, upholding the sanctity of private property.

Ayatollah Khomeini himself, Ayatollah J Montazeri and the president of the Republic,

UNTIL KHOMEINI GOES

The year 1363 of the Iranian calendar, which has one month to run, has been essentially a year of stabilisation for the regime at home, and of stalemate in the war with Iraq. The last large scale fighting on land occurred a year ago, when Iran broke through the Iraqi defences in the Majnoon marshes. But the offensive was checked. Persistent reports that it was about to be resumed on a much larger scale have not so far been borne out by events. Iraq, heavily retrained by the Soviet Union and still backed financially by other Arab states, appears able to withstand any new wave of Iran's "human wave" infantry attacks, while Iran's diplomatic isolation apparently prevents it from acquiring new tanks or aircraft in significant quantities or even the spare parts necessary to use those it already has.

Iraq has used its superior air power to harass, but so far not to interdict completely, Iran's oil trade in the Gulf. This has had the effect of increasing insurance premiums and thereby rendering Iranian oil uncompetitive in what is more and more obviously a buyer's market. For the first time in the war, Iran now faces a serious shortage of foreign exchange, and this in turn, is aggravating economic problems on the home front. Ayatollah Khomeini indirectly acknowledged the resulting discontent in his message on the anniversary of the Revolution, last week asserting that "those who as the result of the com-

plaints of a few individuals, think that the people are dissatisfied - are mistaken".

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Ayatollah Khomeini himself, Ayatollah J Montazeri and the president of the Republic,

Broadway is still searching for the magic formula that makes a musical a success. 1985 has not provided one so far, as Holly Hill reports

Out of step, out of tune and out of pocket

What does a new musical need to be a Broadway hit? The question has been asked many times, but the answer is still elusive. After the recent closing of *Harrigan 'n' Hart*, it was the third of three new musicals to suffer quick death this season, and with scheduled openings of others so sparse, it is conceivable that "Best Musical" might have to be eliminated as a Tony category this year.

Harrigan 'n' Hart, which was about nineteenth-century song and dance, was a musical comedy, was marred by over-the-top acting, and Michael Stewart's book tried to tell too much and so told it superficially. Many of the 25 musical numbers (including numerous re-creations of songs by Harrigan) were too busy and lengthy. Even Joe Layton's breezy staging and engaging title performances by Harry Groener and *Star Wars* hero Mark Hamill could not buoy the material. Still, the

show was generally agreeable and there was a time when merely agreeable new musicals (*Shenandoah*, *Over Here*, *The Rubber Brag*) could survive at last one season. Upon receiving mixed-to-negative reviews, *Harrigan 'n' Hart* closed after five performances, losing its entire £2 million investment.

It is too easy to say that *Harrigan 'n' Hart* flopped because it was only agreeable, and that its demise was sealed by its producers' decision to die with dignity rather than pour even more money into a television commercial and other plays to see if hype and word-of-mouth would eventually win an audience. Many have tried this route: today only one survives: *The Tap Dance Kid*, a likeable but undistinguished musical which is still running and beginning to show a profit a year after receiving mixed-to-negative reviews.

The continued existence of huge investment, high-priced (\$35-47.50 per ticket) musicals of arguable quality proves that enough people will pay for new musicals they really want to see. The question is: what makes them want to see a given show? On top of the obvious artistic, critical and financial obstacles to success, is there still another hurdle? Looking at current Broadway musicals which have opened since 1980 and made or look likely to reach hit status (a financial profit), I can see only one melancholy likeness: controversy.

Four award-winners have deeply divided enough of their critics and audiences to generate pitched battles. I have witnessed or joined furious debates between lovers and loathers of *Cats*, *Dreamgirls*, *La Cage aux Folles* and *Sunday in the Park with George*. These almost always end with some people who have not seen the show

under fire vowing to do so to make up their own minds.

Two musicals which inspired mostly positive critical and audience reaction are *My One and Only* and *42nd Street*. Both, nevertheless, have been controversial. *My One and Only* reached Broadway with such noxious trout word-of-mouth and press that few regular theatre-goers could have been unaware of its bad reputation or of its triumph. *42nd Street* had trout troubles, but these were mild compared to the ballyhoo generated by its director's death on the show's opening day and a deluge of attendant gossip. In both cases, a lot of possibly otherwise disinterested people were impelled to go see what the fuss was all about.

Several, though not all, of these musicals had the additional pull of appealing to special-interest groups. *The Tap Dance Kid*, like *Dreamgirls*, called forth the black audience.

Kid fits the controversial mold precisely because it is the first musical story about a black middle (rather than ghetto) class family, and it has challenged blacks not to let such a landmark crumble.

No conclusion can be drawn from these examples, only a hypothesis: without a star draw or nearly unanimous rave reviews, the best chance of a new musical having a long run on Broadway today is for the show itself or elements connected with it to become as controversial as possible. It will be wonderful if Broadway's next new musical is an artistic and commercial triumph on its own merits. I doubt that it would hurt even such a show's prospects, however, if the out-of-town tryouts were noisily catastrophic; the content sexually, racially, intellectually and/or aesthetically challengeable, and at least one performer does something quite scandalous.



No Star Wars this time for Mark Hamill (left) with Harry Groener

John Higgins talks to designer Tim O'Brien about his sets for the opera *Samson*, which opens at Covent Garden this week

Designs in black and white



O'Brien: No longer part of the ensemble

The last time Covent Garden staged Handel's oratorio *Samson*, a quarter of a century ago, there was a lengthy search for a designer. At last Lord Harewood, who was on the staff at the time, believed he had the right solution. He went into the office of the General Administrator, David Webster, and said: "I have the man, Jacob Epstein. The oratorio is after all, in part about the persecution of the Jews. He would be ideal." Webster paused. "Not a bad idea. But there is a problem. Yesterday I asked Oliver to do it and he's accepted. So the Royal Opera House had a production designed by Oliver Messel, who was very much in favour at the time, in full rococo style. And Epstein took his place in the archives of ideas that might have been."

The new *Samson*, which opens on Wednesday, will bear no resemblance to the old one. Elijah Moshinsky, the producer, is hardly a man associated with the rococo style, nor indeed is his chosen designer, Timothy O'Brien. The staging will be in black and white which, at the most basic level, represents the conflict in the work between light and darkness, between the Philistines place in the sun and Samson's blindness. O'Brien's sets are based on what he calls "large architectural pieces - big black columns and great white ball arches." *Samson*, he believes, is very much a work of the Age of Enlightenment, a descendant of those who created the Sheldonian Theatre. For example, "Our task was to put oratorio into action and to allow its themes and ideas to be worked out as a drama. To do this we had to devise something big and strong to give power to the stage."

Nevertheless, Handel is a baroque composer and this is the side emphasized when a director such as Franco Zeffirelli stages him. So are Moshinsky and O'Brien deliberately flying against the baroque tradition? According to O'Brien, no. "But we are doing the reverse of what is generally understood" by a baroque staging. We are doing it as we found it. I first sang in *Samson* when I was a schoolboy at Wellington. Since that time I neither saw it nor heard it until we started work on this Covent Garden production. On returning to it the first thing that struck me was the strength and vigour of the text (adapted from Milton's *Samson Agonistes*). Yes, of course, it is the work of a baroque composer, but it is once made one think of its strengths of the baroque not its frivolities. A few months ago in Salzburg I went into a Fischer

von-Erlach church, and there it was majestic, rugged and masterful. The decorations came very much in second place. That is true baroque. Too many people, especially in this country, confuse it with the rococo.

But has Tim O'Brien, whose career as a designer goes back almost thirty years to the time when as a Cambridge undergraduate he produced the sets for a John Barton *Comedy of Errors*, ever worked in black and white before? "Not that I can recall." The answer, typically, is crisp but not categorical.

A great body of O'Brien's work for the stage was done for the Royal Shakespeare Company in a lengthy partnership with Tazewell Firth both at Stratford and at the Aldwych. "Under Peter Hall at the RSC designers were given a place, even a status, they had not had before. They were encouraged to be very much part of the ensemble, to be 'good citizens' if you like. But that's all in the past now. I don't any more feel part of the ensemble. It is the relationship with the director that counts."

And the director with whom O'Brien is most likely to be found working is Elijah Moshinsky who, when he was at Cambridge wrote the designer a big letter after seeing Gorky's *Enemies at the Aldwych*. Moshinsky has collaborated with O'Brien on nine of the 19 operas for which he has provided the sets so far: those figures go up to ten and 20 when Verdi's *Les Vêpres siciliennes* is added to the list. The opera next summer, "A partnership has all sorts of advantages, when it is not taken to excess. If you make it 'exclusive' then there will be the danger that the air you breathe together will become less and less fresh. I'm glad that before going to Geneva I'll be tackling a play rather than an opera and with a different producer - the revival of *Old Times* due to go into the Haymarket later in the spring."

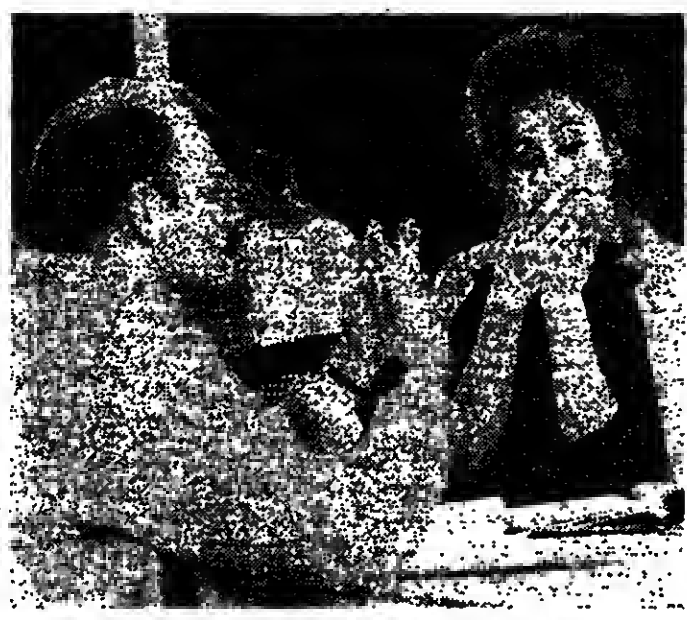
However, does it not seem that O'Brien is gradually moving away from his first love, the theatre, and into opera when the opportunities are there? "To some extent, yes. I feel that opera now has to be the first choice because it is where the designer can make the biggest contribution. The opera director for much of the time is dealing with repertory pieces so there must be a challenge to put the best and freshest images on stage. The other day Elijah was saying that in opera 80 per cent of the interpretation is visual. That is the magnitude of the challenge."

Pamela Wilde Theatre, Bracknell

Four-volume novels are no longer the best-sellers they were in 1740 when Samuel Richardson hit the jackpot with his story of Britain's first working-class heroine, and the first achievement of this Shared Experience version (by Giles Havergal and Fidelis Morgan) is to have condensed the whole thing from Mr Belville's interminable siege of the servant-girl's virginity to her prolonged mortifications as his wife - into a brisk two and a half hours.

The changes do not stop there. The book consists of Pamela's letters: a fast that arouses suspicion that she is laying on the pious rectitude as a means of holding out for the highest price, and which also casts the reader in the role of a voyeur observing a piece of slow-motion pornography. More important, the habit of writing, begun as the only free activity available to the captive heroine, gradually changes her into a compulsive author ("my story, surely, would furnish out a surprising kind of novel"), and converts her would-be seducer into her most ardent reader.

Nothing survives in the stage version to suggest that Pamela ever put pen to paper. Instead, the adapters supply a pastiche showing Pamela happily taking French and dancing lessons



Card hands: Robin Hooper (the director) and Sian Thomas (Mrs Belville) miming a card game

from her old mistress (Sian Thomas), and thread the entire action on Mr B's remorseful confessions after death.

"*Virtue Rewarded*" is Richardson's sub-title: this becomes "The Reform of a Rake" in the stage version, which leaves the impression that Miss Morgan - an authority on eighteenth-century women playwrights - has devised a text (complete with songs and scene-closing couplets) that might have been

written by one of her own "female wits". A work designed to be savoured in private has been opened up and restructured to withstand public exposure.

Mr Havergal brilliantly capitalizes on this in a production that makes the starting assumption that it has a good and important story to tell for people who would have no patience with the sentimental vapourizing of Richardson's heroine. The show takes the

Concerts

The man and his Mozart

ECO/Tate Queen Elizabeth Hall

As if not to be outgun in this month's Amadeus marathon, the English Chamber Orchestra have set themselves up with two fine Mozarts: Mitsuko Uchida, who takes two piano concertos in hand soon, and on Friday night, Jeffrey Tate, who turned to the symphonies.

As Covent Garden and EMI have realized, and not before time, when Mr Tate and Mozart get together, a very great deal is right with the world. The "Linz" and "Prague" symphonies, so often recorded, were both characterized by a developing continuity of thought, stimulated and tested by delicious details of phrasing.

Tate's is essentially a broad, warmly romantic approach. The "Linz" slow movement epitomized much of what seems most important to him: the cradling of two halves of a musical thought in one long arc of movement, the strength to be drawn from the "weakness" of *appoggiatura* or slurred grouping, the eloquent speaking out of the inner string parts.

There was a little less happy with the workings of this distinctive sense of stylistic well-being in the "Prague". With near-soporific tempi in the introduction and slow movement, Tate chose to take his cue, it seemed, from the flute's cooing into major-key ease, rather than from its part in the shuddering *Don Giovanni*-like harmonies of the opening.

But Richard Strauss's Oboe Concerto was, in the hands of Heinz Holliger, a long, late summer holiday of ideas. His intensely exuberant performance stimulated the band's own soloists, and virtually gave them two conductors.

Hilary Finch Philharmonia/Sawallisch Festival Hall Wolfgang Sawallisch came from Munich on Friday night to renew his long acquaintance with the Philharmonia Orchestra in the first of two concerts; he had another with a different programme yesterday. In presenting us with *A Hero's Life*, as Richard Strauss conceived it, Dr Sawallisch offered a reminder that you

have only to scratch the surface to discover Don Juan close beneath, as he might have been if retribution had not caught up with him.

It was a performance, both disciplined and recalcitrant, yet which happily declined to take itself too seriously. The hero in the music comforted himself with engaging swagger; his adversaries were never dangerous and the love scene had a certain gaudy, Valentinian character. The long violin solo was admirably played by Christopher Warren-Green, and the ending brought a sense of fulfilment.

Almost the last word in it belonged to Michael Thompson, who was making his last appearance after 10 years as the orchestra's gifted principal horn. He also began the concert with his suavely-played solo phrase to start the Piano Concerto No 2 by Brahms, in which his cello colleague Andrew Shulman brought further distinction to the blissful solo theme of the concerto's slow movement.

That leaves Daniel Barenboim's rather more questionable contribution at the piano. At first his imperious and often wayward approach seemed intended to disprove the accepted notion of a partnership with the orchestra rather than a competition. It remained a mannered, romantically effluent performance, however flexible as to dynamics and phrasing, and often more concerned with keyboard effects than the musical reasons for them.

Noël Goodwin

LPO/Wright Festival Hall

It was a bumpy ride on Saturday night as the London Philharmonia under Brian Wright rollercoasted its way up Rossini's *Silken Ladder* and hurtled down the perilous descent of Beethoven's Seventh Symphony. Not that this was an evening of interpretive or executive risk-taking - far from it. But once insecurity had set in, the evening hovered restlessly between caution and the cavalier. All that remained, it seemed, was to egg on conductor and players by generous applause whenever there was a suitable gap, and then to hope for the best.

Adrian Schiller can only be

sympathised with, and Brian Wright commended for the respective nervous derailment, and emergency rehabilitation in the first movement of Beethoven's Fifth Piano Concerto. And everything was sounding so safe: this was from the start very much a nuts and bolts performance, with every fixture, to begin with at least, firmly and purposefully in place. Every note and every trill told though early on rather too often as if to underpin an essentially less than stable construction rather than for any significant creative purposes. And when the construction cracked, nervous aggression and a certain coarsening of textures understandably took over.

Schiller's approach to the finale was one of several otherwise beguiling details in his performance: the cautious, meticulously placed arpeggio fragments clung as if for nourishment to the sustaining horns, only to soap away into what was perhaps an inevitably brittle finale.

As if to play safe after the interval, Mr Wright conducted an exceptionally sturdy, plain-speaking Beethoven Seventh Symphony. He milked the first movement for considerable accumulative momentum, but thereafter none too subtle contrasts rather than a setting up of true conflict provided its rude energy. It was left to the earthy Bacchus of the finale to be roused by a full-bodied but decidedly non-alcoholic brew.

HF

Collegium Musicum of London/Heltay St John's

This was one of those regular bright spots on the choral calendar provided by the Collegium Musicum of London, Lasso Heltay's crack team of amateur singers and professional instrumentalists. And it was made all the brighter by the first performance of a pieceably scaled to these resources: Jonathan Harvey's 20-minute cantata *The Path of Devotion*.

As the title implies, this is an essay in spiritual thought: Harvey's own note begins by boldly stating that it "is a purely mystical work". But it would be wrong to assume it is not also a very musical work. For Harvey, indeed, the path of contempera-

form of final run-through, played in a mirror-backed rehearsal room with minimal props, and with only Pamela and Mr B in full costume. Other parts are read (reluctantly) by the supporting cast, who drop out to knit or smoke; and by the director (Robin Hooper) as a series of ogling neighbours and ogish guardians.

One advantage of this arrangement is that it enforces the maximum contrast between formal and informal behaviour: as when the opening rehearsal gossip gives way to Mr B's lament, in the stately Augustan periods, over the garland-strewn coffin. Ferocious rows and comic surprises are vastly intensified by the economy of means: Pamela undresses and goes to bed, whereupon two screens fly apart to reveal the rapacious employer disguised as a drunken maid. The Wide Theatre, a beautiful coloured duplicate of the blacked out Cottesloe, is ideally suited to such effects.

Finally the presence of our own non-nonsense counterparts on stage acts as a continuous test of emotional truth. When it comes to male hypocrisy and the female demand for justice, Ian Reddington's Mr B and Charon Bourke's Pamela belong as much to our time as to Richardson's. This week the production is to be seen at the Gubbenkian Theatre, Canterbury, before its move to the Bloomsbury in April.

Irving Wardle

Television

Lean times

"I am not sure that actors like me very much," said David Lean not at all regretfully. "I think they would say I am rather tough." At 76, he looked it, appraising Melvyn Bragg like a hungry bird momentarily concealing its talons.

That they were there was evident as he went through re-takes of a scene in his *A Passage to India*. Mr Bragg, perhaps overwhelmed by being permitted to participate in an intimacy hitherto off-limits, went overboard in chortling Lean's perfectionism.

Lean first made his name as a supreme film cutter and editor. Last night's programme would have benefited from an attempt to emulate him. LWT's *David Lean: A Life in Film* was a film more about the work than the man.

Lean explained how a two-hour roasting at the New York Critics' Circle after his 1970 film *Ryan's Daughter* had kept him from making a film for 14 years. Why he bad endured it or what it was about *A Passage to India* that had compelled him back to the screen we did not discover.

That has been hailed as a masterpiece. Lean chose to attend the Californian rather than the New York premiere. "At worst," he said of *Ryan's Daughter*, "I made a mistake." But "it ran at the Empire for a year."

Dr Zhivago was the film that made him more money than the rest of his films put together. Sir Alec Guinness the actor who had appeared in more of his films than anyone else. It has

not always been a happy juxtaposition.

Sir Alec recalled arguments over how he should play the obsessive colonel in *Knot*, for which he won an Oscar. It had not helped to find that Lean had wanted Charles Laughton. Lean's genius, he thought, lay in what he could see. He wanted every shot to be glorious. His imagination was "one you haven't catered for."

Differences have obviously been forgotten. "Clever old huffer," said Lean watching Sir Alec complete a take in *A Passage to India*.

Anglia began their third six-part adaptation of a P.D. James book, *Cover Her Face*, last night, dramatized by Robin Chapman and directed by John Davies. As slightly-surly Supt. Dalgleish, Roy Marsden is on form and, as the brassy eyewitness to the opening murder, Kim Thomson was excellent.

BBC's *The Unknown Soldier*, by Raymond Hitchcock, directed by Mike Vardy, on Sunday, was engaging. It was well acted, particularly by Ann Thornton, as a second world war widow helping in a military hospital, and Nicholas Clay as an amiably predatory Welsh officer.

The widow finds a substitute love in a non-speaking spinal case, believed by everyone to be a Scots officer but found by her to be a German. They perish together as she tries to save him from a flying bomb, convenient for the plot but not convincing.

Dennis Hackett

Dance

In torment

L'Arlesienne Liverpool Empire

Peter Schaufuss has pulled it off again, with another addition to London Festival Ballet's repertory that should prove widely popular - but before I tell you about *L'Arlesienne* I must just say that in a less busy weekend I should have liked to write at length about Bruce Sansom's stylish and promising, if slightly tentative, debut as Bluebird in the Royal Ballet's *Sleeping Beauty* at Covent Garden on Friday. Doubtless there will be other opportunities soon to admire it.

Liverpool, where Festival Ballet gave the British premiere of Roland Petit's *L'Arlesienne* on Friday (I saw it on Saturday), must take priority. It is a work that shows to the full Petit's gift for catching atmosphere and character in dramatic dance.

Everyone knows Bizet's incidental music which provides the ballet's score, whether or not the title is familiar. It was composed for a play which Alphonse Daudet wrote in 1872, which provides the ballet with its theme. The young woman from Arles after whom it is named never actually appears; but the hero, Frédéric, cannot get her face out of his mind after something makes him remember her during his wedding to another girl. It drives him distracted and his tormented obsession eventually drives him to jump out of a window to his death.

For the leading man, this is a tremendous role, with a mounting hysteria as the driving force of solos that grow in power. The woman's role is in a way harder, because her sadness is quieter, gradually infecting and overcoming the happy pride of her wedding day and night. Luckily, Festival Ballet has in Mireille Bourgeois a dancer who not only matches its demands for sensitive and compelling performance, but already knows its nuances, having been previously a member of Petit's own Marseilles company.

The quiet eagerness, patience and reassurance she tries to offer her man, in spite of a complete inability to understand what is troubling him, make the perfect foil to

Schaufuss's own performance as Frédéric, while the supporting group of wedding guests try in vain to comfort her and to bring their friend to his senses.

But everything ultimately depends on the leading man, and Schaufuss has set a tremendous standard for other casts to follow. Physically it is a demanding virtuoso role, full of the huge, swirling leaps he does so well, and a thrilling tour de force in the final frenzied circuits of the empty stage before his headlong disappearance through the window. Equally important is the convincing emotional torment with which he fills it.

Rene Allio's setting evokes Van Gogh to suggest the hot Provençal climate in which these events happen, and the Bizet music, alertly played by Festival Ballet's orchestra under Graham Bond, variously underlines or provides an ironically glittering contrast to the action. As the centrepiece of a varied and attractive programme *L'Arlesienne* had a packed house full of enthusiasm, thoroughly deserved. Festival Ballet is in fine form.

John Percival

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FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

No room for sleight of hand on PSBR

Economists have been living up to Keynes's view of their natural contrariness in the debate as to whether the Chancellor should now be tightening budgetary policy. A half-decent excuse is that the question drags economics deep into the psychology of that small and unpredictable species of humankind known as currency market operators.

So it is being argued on the one hand that the Chancellor should tighten up in next month's Budget (reducing the public sector borrowing requirement for 1985-86 from the £7 billion planned in last year's little red Budget book) to reassure the markets as to his firmness of counter-inflationary purpose and thus support sterling. On the other hand, he is being told to take a leaf out of President Reagan's book and - while maintaining high interest rates for firm monetary control - increase his deficit to draw in funds from abroad and so put upward pressure on the pound.

The chief beneficiary of this diversity would seem to be Mr Nigel Lawson, who could disingenuously claim to be following unqualified advice almost whatever he did. Unfortunately, however, the principle of divide and rule does not supply a formula for a successful budget so let us dig a little deeper into both arguments.

Tighter control

The first can be expanded as follows. Much of Mr Lawson's trouble stemmed from the general suspicion that he had "gone soft": not only did his new medium-term strategy imply a very slow reduction in inflation, but in the present year public spending was grievously overshooting and the money numbers required more than a little explanation. Thus, so the argument goes, Mr Lawson must follow up his first signal of tighter financial control (higher interest rates and the declared intention to aim for the middle rather than the top of the monetary ranges) with evidence of a tougher budgetary position too.

The second argument continues like this. Mr Lawson's troubles stem largely from his determination to pursue a very different policy to that guiding the largest economy in the free world, thus grievously over-estimating Britain's economic independence. While America combines tight money with a loose budget, the Chancellor makes Britain the currency markets' patsy by striving to tighten his Budget and bring interest rates down.

Both seem to suggest the Chancellor did right to tighten monetary control. But there are City dissidents. Greenwell's *New Monetary Bulletin*, a useful antidote to hysteria, argues that monetary growth is not out of control, and that 14 per cent bank base rates were an excessive response. A research paper published today by Simon & Coates argues that all the money aggregates have been shown to predict inflation so poorly that a new signal is needed: a "unit costs" target, to give an accurate warning of inflationary developments.

Such an indicator would encapsulate many of the elements now closely watched by the Government, namely the exchange rate, commodity prices, wage increases and productivity. It is also true that monetary targets and inflationary success have not, to put it mildly, been very closely related: Simon & Coates points out that between 1980-81 and 1983-84 - the period of the first medium-term strategy - sterling M3 rose by 65 per cent, compared with an original central target of 34 per cent, while inflation tumbled in a spectacular and unforeseen fashion. But a

formal costs target would merely insert one more indicator into the Chancellor's overcrowded cockpit, without telling him what to do when the needles swing to red.

The present profusion of indicators is one reason why the markets suspect Mr Lawson's resolve, and why he had to buttress credibility by shifting his aim to the mid-points of his target ranges. The central question is: how can he achieve this new aim at least cost to Britain's immediate growth prospects?

Very crudely, the Chancellor can damp down monetary growth either by using interest rates to check private credit demand, or by acting directly to cut the public sector's demand for credit.

The first method was singularly unsuccessful in 1979-80, but the Bank of England believes monetary growth is becoming more sensitive to interest rates, which would suggest this straightforward method of monetary control; however, the Treasury also believes that the economic growth has become much more sensitive to interest rates, which is why it places such dependence on budgetary control.

But if the Government tries to use the budgetary weapon in present exchange-rate circumstances, it may still find itself obliged to keep up interest rates to defend the pound. For it has clearly changed its tune on sterling, so that a weak pound will now also be seen as a Government failure: what is more, tighter monetary targets combined with the inflationary pressures of a weaker pound would naturally tend to reduce the headroom for growth.

Thus some of those beaming in advice on the Chancellor are arguing that higher interest rates should be balanced by a looser budget. This, as Greenwell rightly says, would be over-egging the pudding. In today's markets, it would be purblind folly. What is true is that reducing the PSBR target might prove to be not only pointless but counter-productive, since the markets would interpret it as yet another desperate attempt to get interest rates down. This is not at all the same thing as saying that the Chancellor should not introduce a tough budget.

Worst mistake

For, note well, a PSBR of £7 billion would represent a dramatic tightening of the budgetary stance (from more than 3 per cent of national income this year to only 2 per cent in 1985-86). If, that is, it were achieved. And here lies the most important test of next month's Budget balance. For the final PSBR number whipped out of a hat by the Chancellor is subject to all kinds of fancy forecasting tricks. Last year, the Chancellor managed to produce a surprisingly small number, to which he was not able to keep. The worst mistake would be for him to try and repeat this trick and engineer the traditional Budget cut in interest rates.

The markets' suspicions have been aroused by the confusion of the past year. They will be looking for hard evidence that the Chancellor has made sufficient allowance for higher debt interest; that he is not depending on tax increases today's House of Commons is unlikely to endorse; that he has reassessed control over spending and budgeted for the fall-out from the coal strike; and that he is not over-dependent on devices for retiming tax payments that distort the profile of the PSBR and make it harder to judge whether he is on target. They will, in short, be much more impressed by robust underlying arithmetic than by a fancy new number for the PSBR.

Sarah Hogg
Economics Editor

N Sea tax change prospect

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

The Treasury is considering a Budget tax change which would boost North Sea development and help to prevent a rapid decline in oil revenues.

The issue is the tax treatment of incremental developments within existing North Sea fields. The oil companies have argued that the changes in corporation tax introduced in the last Budget, and most importantly, the phased abolition of investment allowances, are a disincentive to developing fields to their full potential.

The Department of Energy has completed a study examining the scale of this disincentive effect, and that is now in the hands of the Treasury.

The problem arises for North Sea fields which are past the point of petroleum revenue tax

"payback" - when cumulative income exceeds cumulative capital expenditure. After this point, under the present tax regime, incremental development of fields can be subject to a very high marginal rate of tax.

In his Budget last March, the Chancellor promised to review the tax on such development.

One solution is to treat incremental developments, where possible, as separate field developments, and the Department of Energy has already begun to do that.

The other is to provide a tax change which removes the disincentive. In January, the UK Offshore Operators' Association

proposed a 25 per cent incremental investment allowance.

That, it is said, would boost recoverable reserves in the North Sea by a billion barrels, or around 8 per cent. The indications are that the Treasury is moving towards a tax change of this type, although probably not going as far as the UKOFA proposals.

The Government will not want to be seen to be helping out an already booming industry. However, the net cost to the Exchequer is small, and any boost to production would come through only after three or four years.

MARKET SUMMARY

STOCK MARKETS

Friday's close and change on week	
FT 100	518.98 (+5.82)
FT 100	518.98 (+5.82)
FT 100	518.98 (+5.82)
FT 100	518.98 (+5.82)
FT 100	518.98 (+5.82)
FT 100	518.98 (+5.82)
FT 100	518.98 (+5.82)
FT 100	518.98 (+5.82)
FT 100	518.98 (+5.82)
FT 100	518.98 (+5.82)

GOLD

London fixings	£304.50pm-£304.00
Close	£304.50-£276.00
New York	Comex \$304.50

BOARD MEETINGS

TODAY - Interim: Ayer Hittin Tin, F and C Eurotrust, Fleet Holdings, Impala Platinum, Finis: Alexander Holdings, Scottish Eastern	
TOMORROW - Interim: Addison Communications, Cope, Allman, Elders XL, GT Asia Sterling Fund, Kwahu, Michael Asie Partnership, Peachey, Finis: Burmetox, Ernest Jones Jewellers, Mairum Inv	
WEDNESDAY - Interim: New Cavendish Estates, Finis: Romney Trust, Updown Investment, Watford Glass	
THURSDAY - Interim: DPCE Holdings, Ewart New Northern, William Jackson, Media Technology, Plessey (third quarter), Charles Sharpe, Tor Investment, Finis: Adams and Gibson, Alex Corp SA, English and Dutch Investment, English and Scottish Investors (second interim), Metal Bulletin, Murray International Trust, Renown Inc, River and Mercantile	
FRIDAY - Interim: Don Bros, Buit, Robert M Douglas, Whatshams, Finis: Alfa-Laval AB, Asea AB, Ault and Wiborg, Channing	

GEC's £30m Yarrow bid to draw on cash mountain

By Richard Thomson

GEC, Britain's largest electronics group, has put in a bid estimated at £30 million for the Yarrow shipyard on Clyde-side, which is being sold by the Government.

The bid was lodged with Lazard Brothers, the merchant bank handling the sale for British Shipbuilders, last Friday before the offer period closed.

Lazard confirmed yesterday that there had been more than one bid for the yard. Trafalgar House, the construction to shipping group, is strongly tipped in the City as a rival bidder, but the company would not say whether it had put in an offer. Trafalgar House was to have made a statement on its interest in the sale last Friday, but in event it said nothing.

Mr John Hignett, managing director of Lazard, said that a statement would be made about the sale in a few weeks when the bids had been processed. Bidding for the smaller Hull Russell shipyard, which neither GEC

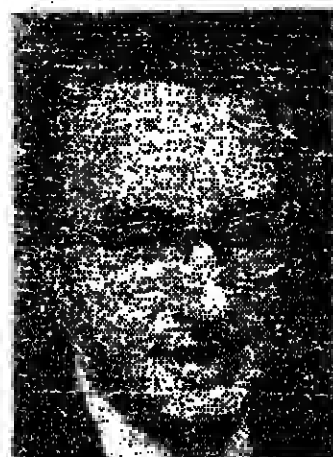
nor Trafalgar House is believed to be interested in, also closed last Friday with several submissions.

The move by GEC, headed by Lord Weinstock, is part of a policy to use up some of the company's £1.6 billion cash mountain. It will also expand GEC's involvement in marine defence where it already has significant interests.

The company supplies diesel engines, cable lighting, and sophisticated electronics to warships and submarines. It also supplies Stingray and Spearfish torpedoes to the Royal Navy.

Mr Peter Gillibrand, a GEC spokesman, said "building ships would be a logical extension of our business. A warship is simply part of a complete system much of which we already supply."

GEC hopes that the capacity to build warships will improve its ability to sell a package of less sophisticated weapons to



Lord Weinstock: marine defence interests

countries such as Egypt, which do not build their own. It is particularly interested in exporting non-nuclear submarines and torpedoes to foreign countries.

Although it has no plans to buy other shipyards, GEC would consider that if owing the

Yarrow yard proved 'worthwhile'.

Yarrow has orders for the Type 22 and the new Type 23 frigates, each worth about £100 million. With a workforce of 5,500 the yard made profits of £11.5 million last year on sales worth £99 million.

Yarrow, the company which owned the shipyard before it was nationalized at a cost of £6 million, dropped out of the bidding last week. It said it could not justify repurchasing the yard for five or six times the amount the Government had paid for it.

The Milford Docks Company has agreed to sell its dry docks subsidiary, Milford Haven Dry Dock Company, to Tower Maritime and trading under a lease arrangement as part of a plan to develop and expand the port's facilities. Milford Docks' trading position has continued to improve and the company expects a small improvement in its 1984 trading results on the substantial loss made the year before.

SE talks delay gilts paper

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent

The Bank of England is hoping to publish definitive proposals on the future of the gilts market and invite applications from prospective participants within the next few weeks.

The Bank has digested comments on its discussion paper, issued last November, and has all but completed the final version. Reaction to the paper had to be in by January 19 and the final proposals are likely to be very similar to last year's.

The only remaining obstacle to publication is the Stock Exchange's deliberations on allowing outsiders to join the market. Participants in the

new-style gilts market will have to be members of the Stock Exchange, so until the Stock Exchange has come up with plans for admitting corporate members, there is little point in the Bank inviting applications.

Proposals on entry for outsiders are due to be presented to the full council of the Stock Exchange by its constitutional committee on March 5.

Stock Exchange members would still have to vote at some stage on changes to the constitution. But the Bank is likely to push ahead once the Stock Exchange has put forward its proposals.

The Bank intends to carry

out prudential supervision of participants in the future gilts market hot is insisting on Stock Exchange membership to ensure adequate protection for investors.

Between 50 and 100 banks, brokers and other financial institutions have shown interest in becoming market-makers in government securities.

The Bank wants to ensure a liquid, active market in government stocks and participants will be obliged to offer a continuous two-way trade. But the Bank will face a tough task judging at what point the number of participants could lead to disorderly conditions.

LCE plans big sales drive in US

By Michael Prest, Financial Correspondent

The London Commodity Exchange is seeking a new full-time executive chairman to spearhead more determined efforts to market its services and strengthen its structure.

One of his first tasks will be to oversee the sales drive the LCE is planning for the US. New contracts, possibly including diamond futures, will be introduced.

Intensified competition from abroad, notably the US, a tougher regulatory environment, which has spawned the Association of Futures Brokers and Dealers, and the slump in some older contracts, particularly sugar and rubber, have led to the LCE's most intense self-examination in 40 years.

Many members believe the LCE needs to promote services as a single body rather than as a loose federation of separate markets, implying a bigger and stronger central secretariat.

The present chairman, Mr David Harcourt, aged 62, has held the post since 1978.

Apart from sugar and rubber, the LCE umbrella covers cocoa, coffee, wool and gas oil. One of the imperatives behind the LCE's cultivation of a more public image is the move next year to new premises built on the site of the old Commodity Quay, near St Katherine's Dock.

Pao raises stakes in Wheelock battle

By Derek Harris

Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf, headed by the shipping magnate, Sir Y K Pao, has stepped into the takeover battle for Wheelock Marden, the property shipping and trading group with wide interests in Hong Kong.

Wharf's cash offer of HK \$2.23 billion (£260 million) is worth 10 per cent more than the bid made two days before by Tan Sri Khoo, a Chinese banking and hotels magnate based in Singapore. His bid was HK \$1.9 billion (£223 million).

Wharf will pay HK \$6.60 for each of the most traded but low voting "A" shares in Wheelock and 66 HK cents for each class "B" share. The "B" shares carry most of the votes. The Tan Sri Khoo offer was HK \$6 for class "A" shares and 60 HK cents for the class "B" equity.

There were suggestions subsequently in Hong Kong that another South East Asian businessman may be preparing a further counter bid worth about HK \$7 for the "A" shares. Wardley, the merchant banking arm of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank which is advising



Sir Y K Pao: offer 10% higher than Khoo bid

ing Wharf, said that Wharf already controlled 34 per cent of the voting rights in Wheelock. Tan Sri Khoo launched his bid for Wheelock with 13.5 per cent of the company's voting rights, acquired for HK \$158 million from Mr John L Marden, Wheelock's chairman.

Wardley said Wharf was aiming for not less than 90 per cent of Wheelock's stock. Wheelock "A" shares finished at close of trading at HK \$6.40 each and "B" shares at 65 cents each.

BT offers a new service

British Telecom today opens the door to its first commercial property venture, at 19 Stratford Place, just behind Oxford Street in London. A prestigious London address is offered to small businesses which become part of BT's Network Nine.

Stratford Place offices have access to all of BT's electronic telecommunications and postal services. Those joining the network will have to pay £480 plus VAT a year which will give them electronic mail, computing, telex and other services.

Leasing furnished offices will cost, for example, £800 a month for 150 sq ft, including secretarial and receptionist services.

The Ministry of Defence yesterday denied reports that it was putting pressure on British Aerospace to bid for Westland, the helicopter manufacturer. BAC said: "There are no definite proposals on this."

BET petition

British Electric Traction is petitioning for the winding up of London Leisure and Arts Centres, which controls Wembley Stadium. It wants to recoup the first £1 million instalment on a loan made to LLAC when it bought part of BET's stake in Wembley.

Chinese talks

Thorn EMI, has completed or is negotiating several technology-transfer agreements with China worth at least HK\$270 million (£30 million), the company's chairman, M Peter Laister, said after a five-day visit to China.

£241m saved

National Savings took in an estimated £241.5 million last month, bringing the total for the financial year so far to £2.6 billion. Another £400 million is needed to reach the £3 billion target by April.

US NOTEBOOK

Best is over for bond market

The bond markets are showing increasing signs that the best is over. The bond rally that began last June finished last November. Now prices are finding difficulty in holding on.

The short-term futures have peaked at 74 and by last Friday February had fallen below 72.

However, the short Treasury-bill, Eurodollar and certificate of deposit futures have been hit harder. They have shown marked declines from the late January peaks. Typical is the fall in the June Treasury-bills which peaked at 91.8 in late January and are now down to 91.3.

More and more evidence points to shares as the prime areas for financial assets this year.

This is supported by low inflation - January's wholesale price index was unchanged - and rising economic activity, stimulated by the flood of money growth the Federal Reserve has injected into the economic system since early November.

Money M1 has been growing at about 12 per cent a year since then and soon this will promote a faster rate of economic growth.

With such favourable costs and rising revenues, companies will do well this year.

The Administration's determination to undermine the strong dollar - underscored on Friday by a positive commitment on the part of the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr James Baker - will add to the tempo of money growth.

There can be no weakening of the dollar, in today's growing American economy, without a substantial acceleration of money growth, which will increase the demand for non-dollar currencies.

So far, intervention has been a failure.

Gold and silver have done quite well in holding up their dollar price in the face of the big rise in the dollar since October. All physical commodities futures have continued to hold up in dollar terms, despite the dollar's rise.

The Commodity Research Bureau Index of commodity futures prices was still at about 245 at the end of last week.

Therefore the outlook is this:

● The bond rally is dead. Short-term bond futures are now going to test 70. That price represents a 12 per cent yield, an important barrier but one that may soon be breached.

● The short-term fixed interest paper is falling in price, narrowing the advantageous position for Bonds that opened up after the Fed allowed the funds rate to collapse beginning in late September.

● Shoppers will continue their cyclical rally based on expanding multiples, improving investor psychology and prospects of still higher corporate profits.

● Commodities, including precious metals, (but excluding foods) are trying to do better and will be encouraged by any success that attends the efforts of the Administration and the Fed to break the dollar's upsurge.

Maxwell Newton

Two superb new office developments, Stuart House and Monkstone House, standing in the shadow of the 12th Century cathedral, are available in Peterborough at £9 a square foot, inclusive of rates, rents and services. Thomas Cook, TSB, Pearl and

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CRICKET: ENGLAND COLLAPSE PAVES WAY FOR PARTNERSHIP TO STEAL VICTORY

Stand-ins make light of England

From John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent
Melbourne

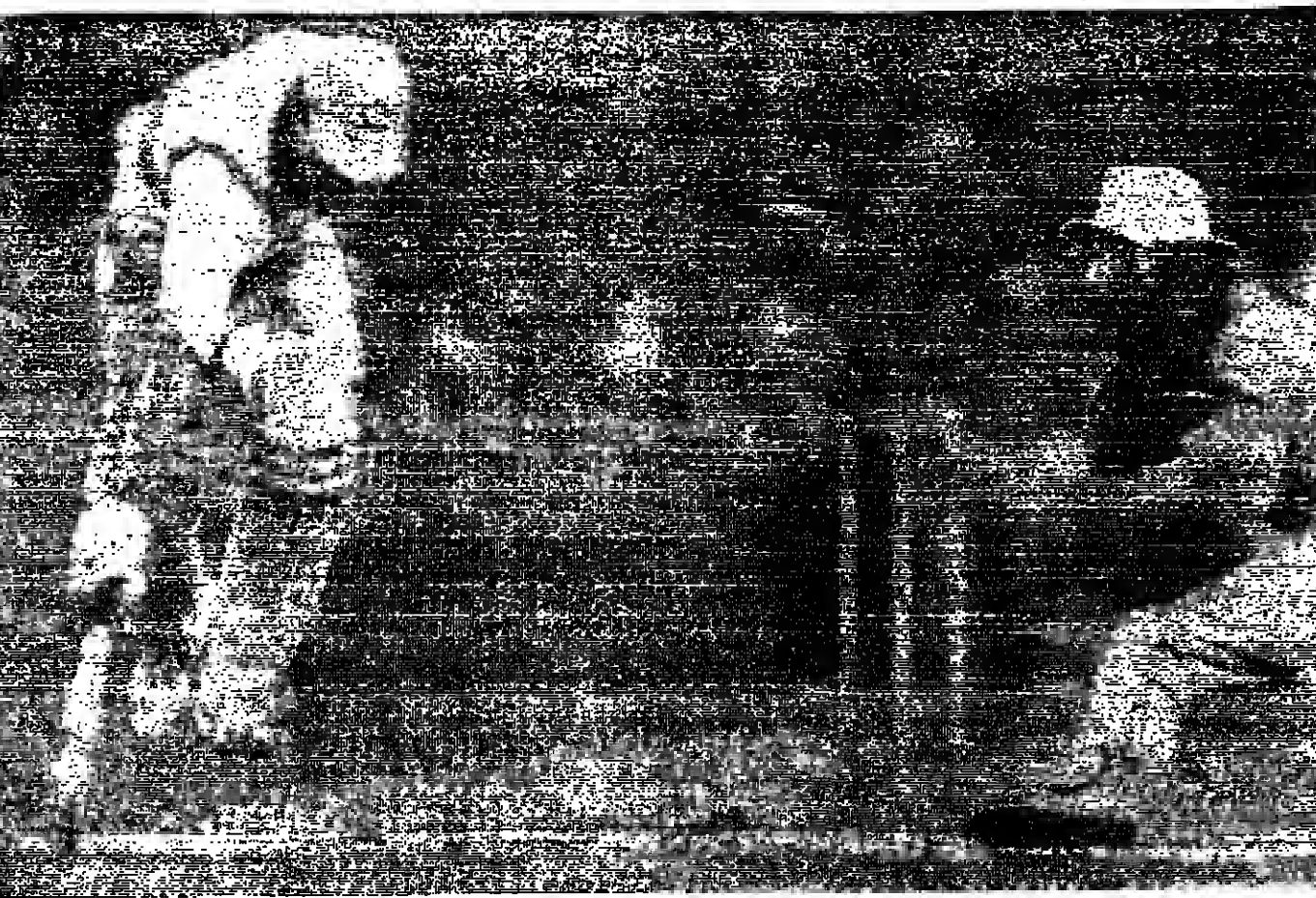
England were put firmly in their place by two young batsmen they had known little about here yesterday. Coming together when Australia, led by 215, were 58 for three, Robbie Kerr, of Queensland, and Dean Jones, of Victoria, both aged 23, won for their team the opening match of the Benson and Hedges World Championships of Cricket with an unbroken partnership of 157 and 22 balls to spare.

They played wonderfully well, to the unbounded delight of 82,494 spectators most of whom have grown accustomed recently to seeing Australia losing to West Indies. Kerr, who made a lot of runs for Nottinghamshire second XI in 1983, has modelled himself, quite unmistakably, on Greg Chappell, and he could hardly have paid his mentor a nicer compliment than by batting as he did. Jones is more the rugged type of Australian. He, too, has played Test cricket, and after this both may expect to be in England this summer.

Torch the semi-finals of the competition, England will now have to beat India and Pakistan. They can have done their cause no good yesterday by leaving out Foster. The theory was that Foster is a "length" bowler and that "length" can be hit. In fact, of course, length is the basis of all good bowling, and quite apart from that, Foster finished the tour of India by being much the best of England's faster bowlers.

In the event, Agnew's eight overs yesterday cost 59 runs and Cowan's 10 cost 52, although, to be fair to Cowan, he had certainly one very good and unlucky over. To make a place for Cowdrey, Dowton went in first, and although that move was not a failure, Cowdrey was later out of first ball and had little chance to excel in the field. It was all very disappointing for England had twice looked to be in a winning position, once when Lamb and Gatting were batting, then when Australia lost their three most experienced batsmen, Wessels, Hughes and Border, within the space of a few balls.

But it would never do to carp when a victory creates such abundant pleasure as this one. The lights, equivalent in power to 36,000 60-watt bulbs, were as effective as those at Sydney, and everyone was sent home soon after 10 o'clock with fireworks transforming the night sky. Australia's cricket needed the victory at least as much as England's.



Lift off: bats and batsman are flying, but Jones is home safely

Before the match, Lester Ellis, who last week won for Australia a world boxing title, was given reason to ground on a tap of honour. Indeed, the preliminaries were not unlike those which precede a prize fight. When the politicians had said their bit, they were given the boisterously mixed reception that used to be accorded to "Mr Moss De Yong, your official for this contest". It was all good part, and when Gower won the toss he was able to spare his side the need to bat under the lights by taking first knock.

In an opening partnership of 61 in 17 overs, Dowton looked, if anything less like getting out than Fowler and Gatting. But then, in no time at all, and just as things were looking promising, England lost three wickets. Fowler made a firm return hit to McDermott, which stuck; Dowton was caught at long, helping a short ball on its way; and Gower pulled another short ball to short midwicket, as casually as only he can.

Lamb and Gatting added 82 in 15 overs. Lamb playing with the utmost dash, but no sooner had a large total begun to seem as likely as a middling one, than Lamb, Cowdrey and Gatting were out in quick succession. Lamb went to a running catch at deep midwicket, finally taken by Kerr. Cowdrey was leg-before, hitting for the on-side, and Gatting forced Lawson firmly to short midwicket.

From 159 for three England had slumped to 166 for six, and even 211 seemed not too much after that. The Australian bowlers were all of medium pace or slightly above. Lawson bowled very well, as is now expected of him: the youngest, McDermott, had the best figures; the others worked hard. With Hogg, as well as Wood and Smith, the two opening batsmen, England out through injury. Australia's victory was the more notable, if Wood and Smith had been available it is perfectly possible that neither Kerr nor Jones would have played.

After the lights had been switched on and Wessels, by playing well, had given Kerr time to find his feet, Australia turned 57 for no wicket into 58 for three. Wessels was marvelously caught at slip by Gatting, hurling himself far to his left; Hughes, cheered all the way to the wicket as an encouragement to him to forget an unhappy season, was at once involved in a nightmarish run out; and Border swept Marks's first ball

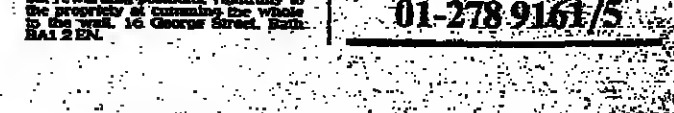
to Cowan, standing among the seagulls at deep square leg. Having hit Ellison into the covers, Hughes set off for a single, only to panic, like a rabbit in the headlights of a car. Gower at cover combined with Cowdrey at mid on to run him out.

It took Kerr and Jones a while to get used to the possibility of their winning the match for Australia. Once they had done so, they did all the right things. When Marks was taken off after conceding 12 in an over, Cowan, who replaced him, conceded nine. Although England were needing more than anything to take a wicket, Cowan had no slip when the first ball of this over was nicked for four.

Of all the bowlers to the match, only Lawson was more economical than Edmonds. Ellison also bowled well for England, and the nearer Australia got, the more desperately England threw themselves around the field. Although

unavailing, their effort lacked nothing in commitment. Their next match in the competition is against India in Sydney tomorrow week.

ENGLAND
G Fowler c McDermott 26
P R Dowton c McDermott 27
D J Lamb c McDermott 27
D J Gower c McDermott 27
M W Gatting c McDermott 34
C S Cowdrey c McDermott 34
V J Border c McDermott 22
P H Edmonds c McDermott 22
P H Ellison not out 2
J P Agnew not out 2
Extras (12, 12, 12, 12, 12) 60
Total (18 wickets, 49 overs) 211
N G Cowan did not bat
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-61, 2-65, 3-77, 4-159, 5-166, 6-211, 7-211, 8-211, 9-211, 10-211, 11-211, 12-211, 13-211, 14-211, 15-211, 16-211, 17-211, 18-211, 19-211, 20-211, 21-211, 22-211, 23-211, 24-211, 25-211, 26-211, 27-211, 28-211, 29-211, 30-211, 31-211, 32-211, 33-211, 34-211, 35-211, 36-211, 37-211, 38-211, 39-211, 40-211, 41-211, 42-211, 43-211, 44-211, 45-211, 46-211, 47-211, 48-211, 49-211, 50-211, 51-211, 52-211, 53-211, 54-211, 55-211, 56-211, 57-211, 58-211, 59-211, 60-211, 61-211, 62-211, 63-211, 64-211, 65-211, 66-211, 67-211, 68-211, 69-211, 70-211, 71-211, 72-211, 73-211, 74-211, 75-211, 76-211, 77-211, 78-211, 79-211, 80-211, 81-211, 82-211, 83-211, 84-211, 85-211, 86-211, 87-211, 88-211, 89-211, 90-211, 91-211, 92-211, 93-211, 94-211, 95-211, 96-211, 97-211, 98-211, 99-211, 100-211, 101-211, 102-211, 103-211, 104-211, 105-211, 106-211, 107-211, 108-211, 109-211, 110-211, 111-211, 112-211, 113-211, 114-211, 115-211, 116-211, 117-211, 118-211, 119-211, 120-211, 121-211, 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1109-211, 1110-211, 1111-211, 1112-211, 1113-211, 1114-211, 1115-211, 1116-211, 1117-211, 1118-211, 1119-211, 1120-211, 1121-211, 1122-211, 1123-211, 1124



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More Opportunities Higher Rates

We are looking for more temps to join our team of highly qualified Secretaries/PAs. Speeds of 100/60 essential - and 'Word' Processing experience (WANG, IBM Workstar and Olivetti) is preferred. Our bookings range from banking and high finance to property, PR and interior design and we always have excellent opportunities for those wishing to temp into their permanent jobs.

If you are interested in becoming part of a professional and happy temporary team we would be delighted to hear from you.

City Office: 726 8491
West End Office: 629 9686

ANGELA MORTIMER
Secretary Recruitment Consultants

YOUNG SECRETARIES

DRINKS CO. £8,400
Due to expansion a well-educated secretary is needed for this prestigious Knightsbridge-based company. Speeds 80/60. Age 21-25.

PR £7,250
This well known City PR company needs a secretary to work for a Director in a young and friendly atmosphere. Speeds 90/50. Age 21-25.

COBBOLD AND DAVIS RECRUITMENT LTD.
25 Bruton Place W1. 01-483 7788

SECRETARY

International Sales/Marketing
Applicants aged 25+ must have had an 'A' level education followed by experience in a marketing or media related field.
Secretarial skills must be first class and include a degree of numeracy.
This is a key position offering a wide variety of duties coupled with the opportunity to use initiative.
Attractive salary will be negotiated and there are excellent benefits.
Apply Personnel Department
Aquascutum
180 Regent Street, London, W1A 7LH. 734 1888

£10,000 PLUS SUPERIOR BONUS SCHEME COVERT GARDEN

As a result of the tremendous success in our West End works we are now in a position to expand our permanent teams.
We require two excellent, self-motivated, professional secretaries to a London based company.
The position offers excellent opportunities for future advancement and a competitive salary and bonus scheme.
We require two excellent, self-motivated, professional secretaries to a London based company.
The position offers excellent opportunities for future advancement and a competitive salary and bonus scheme.

GERMAN SPEAKING SECRETARY

£9,500 negotiable.
A Corporate Finance Company with clients in the City is seeking a German speaking secretary with excellent secretarial skills and a degree of numeracy.
The position offers excellent opportunities for future advancement and a competitive salary and bonus scheme.

Temp work with a difference

Are you looking for temp work with a difference? We have a range of exciting opportunities for secretaries and PAs in various sectors including finance, marketing, and administration.
We offer competitive rates and flexible working hours.

SISTERS ON TWINS

City firm of Surveyors involved in a major office development in the City requires 2 secretaries. The position offers excellent opportunities for future advancement and a competitive salary and bonus scheme.

PERSONAL ASSISTANT & EXECUTIVE

Experienced personal assistant needed for a well-known City company. The position offers excellent opportunities for future advancement and a competitive salary and bonus scheme.

RECEPTIONIST

We are looking for a receptionist to work in a busy City office. The position offers excellent opportunities for future advancement and a competitive salary and bonus scheme.

MARK & JESSIE STARR

Temp work with a difference. We have a range of exciting opportunities for secretaries and PAs in various sectors including finance, marketing, and administration.

BI-LINGUAL SECRETARIES

Polish and Temporary French, Dutch, English, Italian, Greek.
City company requires an experienced Secretary with fluent English and Greek (written and spoken) skills to type in both languages. The ideal candidate should have a degree of numeracy and a high level of initiative.

Director's Secretary/PA

We are an international process contracting company based in Victoria. Our diversified activities are expanding and a new Secretary/PA position has arisen at Board level.
The ideal candidate, aged between 30-38, will already have had director level experience and will be well organized and have developed good interpersonal skills.
Some flexibility in approach to working hours is required for this senior appointment for which an excellent benefits package is offered. The salary is negotiable.

SECRETARY TO CHIEF EXECUTIVE

Our Chief Executive is looking for a first-class secretary. You will need excellent shorthand and typing skills as well as using your own initiative and enthusiasm to the fullest in this demanding and challenging position.

PENGUIN BOOKS LIMITED

BERKELEY APPOINTMENTS YOUNG PA'S
A very much a PA position assisting young leading expert in the Impressionist field. Age 21-23 yrs. Speeds 85/60 wpm.

PA/SECRETARY

A opportunity exists for a PA Secretary to the Managing Director of a private company based in Richmond-upon-Thames, Surrey.
The company manufactures electronic instrumentation and is a clear market leader dealing with institutions in the UK and an export market. It is currently in an exciting phase of development and offers a career in a dynamic and fast moving environment.

TEMPS! TEMPS! TEMPS!

Do you have excellent shorthand/typing skills? As a caring agency we can offer you a range of exciting opportunities. Top Rates - Regular Reviews. Free WP Training - Walking Time. Please call **ELLY NAGLER** on 01-629 9863. Duka Street House, 415/417 Oxford Street, London, W1

Top For Temps

Springtime is bringing even better times. Higher rates, a wider range of jobs than ever before, and special bonuses for relevant WP experience. If you have the skills, we have a great deal to offer you. Telephone 01-493 5787. Gordon Yates Ltd. 35 Old Bond Street, London W1. (Temporary Secretaries)

SEC/WANG WIZARD, OIL, TO £10,000

Put your years of experience at high level to good use in a challenging position. We are looking for a highly motivated and experienced Secretary to a leading oil company. The position offers excellent opportunities for future advancement and a competitive salary and bonus scheme.

THE RTZ

MORTGAGE at 2% £9,500
and/or benefits. Full PA role in dept. skills 100/60. Age 24-40.

COSMETICS £7,500
To price products, fabulous offices, and a boss prepared to delegate. Skills 90/50. Messages of customer liaison.

RECEPTIONIST £7,500
Public school prepared for this. Prof. firm. Grooming, speech, communication skills 1st class please.

BOWLER HAT BRIGADE £11,000
Senior PA for charming underwriter. Full PA post, must have sen. level exp. Exc. benefits.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS £8,000
Career prospects for a good administrator with excellent communication skills. Typing 50+. Age early 20s.

AT 21 £9,000
Gracious chairman seeks socially aware PA for international business. Skills 90/50. 1st class presentation.

OWN OFFICE £9,000 + profit share
Enjoy a 1-1 format from your own office assisting a Main Board Director. Sec. skills 100/80. Exc. grooming.

PUBLISHING £7,500
Lively young crowd 50% secretarial 50% office admin. Skills 80/50. Age 22+.

EVENING APPOINTMENTS WELCOME

RTZ RECRUITMENT, 20 KENSINGTON CHURCH STREET, LONDON W8 4EP. TELEPHONE: 01-938 1804

RECEPTIONIST ALL TEMPORARIES

This is only one of numerous excellent temporary openings we can offer every day. If you offer good skills (eg audio/shorthand) and a flexible approach, we can offer immediate vacancies, and impressive earnings.

Please contact Karen Sherman or Christine Williams
01-692 7262

Swedish company opening London office requires SECRETARY/P.A.

To work for three dynamic young executives in the world of shipping and investment. Good secretarial skills, ability to organise and work on own initiative and high standard of personal presentation required in return for wonderful opportunity for young career-minded secretary to become totally involved in the formation and operation of this company's London office. Knowledge of a Scandinavian language would be an advantage, together with word-processing and experience. Excellent working conditions in beautiful offices. Salary £8,000 p.a. plus.

ADVERTISING

Young Adv. Comp/W1 urgently requires staff with Advertising background. Reception £5,500. Typing and dictation. TYPIST/PA - £7,500. To Creative Director - MD/PA. MD/PA - £8,500. Typing and office Manager duties. Please call Deal Dickinson, Macclesfield Recruitment.

JCR JANE CROFTSWAITE RECRUITMENT LTD

Our client, the M.D. of a City based International company, needs an executive P.A. with excellent secretarial skills and a degree of numeracy. The position offers excellent opportunities for future advancement and a competitive salary and bonus scheme.

High Tech Environment £8,000

This go-ahead young computer company near Hyde Park Corner is expanding and now needs an enthusiastic, self-motivated, professional P.A. with good skills and a high level of initiative and energy to join them. They'll train you on WP if necessary. Involvement, a busy day to day operation of well known market research company. Excellent potential for development to managerial level. Phone 240 5211. STAFFPLAN REC CONS.

SECRETARY, W1 Salary Neg.

We are an English language teaching Summer school organisation, recognised by the British Council. We require a highly motivated, responsible, temp. Secretary (100/50). You must be able to work efficiently on your own as well as with the work of the head and deputy. Would suit second jobber and non smoker.

Market Research £9,500

Bored Director involved in World Wide Market Research and technology needs a PA/Secretary. A versatile and responsible graduate ideally with a marketing/advertising background would be most suitable.

PA to £8,500

Lively young go-ahead company in SW1 offering excellent career to training in client. Experienced and articulate PA with sense of humour to organize two young executives. Excellent SH/typing skills essential, but heavy work content including dictating and planning in the position. Age 23-28.

Market Research Directors PA/Sec £8,500

This City Co. is looking for a dedicated PA for their senior partners with excellent SH/typing skills and who are prepared to get involved and handle plenty of administration. Age 21-40.

PRESTIGIOUS - PR £9,000

A leading advertising and public relations company based in the City is looking for a senior secretary to assist the Deputy Chairman. The position offers excellent opportunities for future advancement and a competitive salary and bonus scheme.

SENIOR ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY

Office, City & Associates Ltd. International Energy Authority. Have immediate vacancies for self-motivated, energetic individuals to work in our professional new business development department in St James's.

SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE SPEAKERS

If you have good secretarial skills (shorthand/typing) and speak Spanish or Portuguese to a level minimum standard you are a rare specialist in the world of advertising, banking, leisure and holidays to offer your services in the UK and Europe. Spanish/Portuguese shorthand is also sought. Call today to discuss these roles. 174 NEW BOND ST, W1

CITY PR £8,000 w/ bonus package

Interesting, fast moving position for a Senior Secretary who can handle telephone enquiries and prepare reports. The position offers excellent opportunities for future advancement and a competitive salary and bonus scheme.

INTERVIEWER SW1

We are looking for an experienced interviewers. We will be particularly interested in a person who is currently serving a word processing/secretarial position, has a keen eye for detail, is a self-motivated, experienced and capable of generating business. We offer a competitive salary and bonus scheme.

Secretary/PA £7,500

West End Sales Office of Your Operators specialising in African attire requires Audio Secretary/PA. You need fast, accurate typing, ability to operate Teler, good telephone manner and should be prepared to cheerfully handle a variety of tasks at the same time. To discuss this position please call Pam on 734 4246

JUNIOR SEC BI-LINGUAL £7,500

Superb opportunity for first or second jobber. Use your secretarial skills and knowledge of German for continued overseas travel. The position offers excellent opportunities for future advancement and a competitive salary and bonus scheme.

CABLE TV £9,000

The famous cable TV seek a PA/Secretary to their MD who is in charge of marketing and development. The position offers excellent opportunities for future advancement and a competitive salary and bonus scheme.

JUST ONE YEAR TO £8,000

A prestigious firm of City Stockbrokers seeks a very professional secretary to two executives responsible for developing new business. The position offers excellent opportunities for future advancement and a competitive salary and bonus scheme.

GERMAN BI-LINGUAL IN SEC CITY

Prestigious German Merchant Bank in the City are seeking 5 bilingual secretaries for an exciting new branch. The position offers excellent opportunities for future advancement and a competitive salary and bonus scheme.

ARE YOU WORTH £9,000 AT 23?

Small oil company in Piccadilly need flexible, enthusiastic and motivated person with lots of common sense to help with the every day running of the office. The position offers excellent opportunities for future advancement and a competitive salary and bonus scheme.

LOOKING FOR VARIETY

A highly motivated and energetic individual is required for a demanding job with potential to grow. The position offers excellent opportunities for future advancement and a competitive salary and bonus scheme.

BOOKKEEPING IN CHELSEA

Bookkeeper/secretary required mid-March by agents for luxury flats in Chelsea. Accurate bookkeeping to trial balance (computer system) essential. Job ability to type. Interesting work. Good salary. Phone 528 0085

Medical Secretary

Additional secretary required for expanding practice in south London. The position offers excellent opportunities for future advancement and a competitive salary and bonus scheme.

TOP CALIBRE PA/SEC £10,000

Victorian based organisation are currently seeking a top level PA/Sec for their newly appointed Director of Administration. The position offers excellent opportunities for future advancement and a competitive salary and bonus scheme.

START UP THE STOCKBROKING LADDER

As a junior secretary to an international firm in Montagu, you will have an excellent chance to progress your career. The position offers excellent opportunities for future advancement and a competitive salary and bonus scheme.

PA/SECRETARY

To Chairman of expanding firm of Financial planning consultants. Experienced person required with good typing skills but the ability to organise and work on own initiative is vital. The position offers excellent opportunities for future advancement and a competitive salary and bonus scheme.

MD's PA to £15,000

You are a Graduate with excellent secretarial skills and accurate shorthand. The position offers excellent opportunities for future advancement and a competitive salary and bonus scheme.

MEDIA CO PA/SEC £7,500 Neg

Ambitious young Sec to become fully involved in all sides of the media and some TV productions organising and attending functions. Must have good admin/Sec skills and want to have total involvement.

PERSONAL SECRETARY £8,000 p.a.

The managing director of a busy international trading company based in Marble Arch requires a personal secretary. The position offers excellent opportunities for future advancement and a competitive salary and bonus scheme.

EXEC. SEC. c. £10,000

A mature, organised, Sec/P.A. with drive and initiative is required to work as a senior level by an international Oil Company. The position offers excellent opportunities for future advancement and a competitive salary and bonus scheme.

WORDATA (Sec. Cons.) 01-378 6656

A mature, organised, Sec/P.A. with drive and initiative is required to work as a senior level by an international Oil Company. The position offers excellent opportunities for future advancement and a competitive salary and bonus scheme.

University Appointments

University of Swansea

Senior Research Assistant

Applications are invited for the post of Senior Research Assistant to work in the Department of Civil Engineering and the Department of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering on an Alvery Research Grant to study the numerical simulation of 3-D heat conduction of a turbine engine. Applicants should hold a degree in Civil or Electrical Engineering and a working knowledge of the Finite Element Method would be an advantage.

The salary scale will be on a scale up to £24,500 per annum, with USS/DCSPS benefits and the opportunity, which will be a consequence from the source date that can be arranged, will be for one year in the first instance, renewable annually for a maximum of three years.

Institute of Numerical Methods in Engineering

Senior Research Assistant

Applications are invited for the post of Senior Research Assistant in the Institute of Numerical Methods, to work under Professor C. Zienkiewicz. Applicants should have a good knowledge of programming, finite elements and linear elements analysis. The successful applicant will work on the development and testing of numerical models for the analysis of structures. The Institute is a computer programme DIANA developed at Swansea and now funded by a consortium of Japanese industries. Computer studies will be made with experiments conducted on the centrifuge of Cambridge University under the direction of Professor A. S. W. D. Candidates will probably be post-graduate but others with suitable experience can apply and may if successful register for a higher degree.

The appointment, which will commence from the source date that can be arranged, for one year in the first instance, renewable annually for up to three years, will be on the scale £7,500 - £12,150 per annum, together with USS/DCSPS benefits.

Further particulars and application forms (2 copies) for both posts may be obtained from the Personnel Office, University College of Swansea, Singleton Park, Swansea, SA2 8PP, in which office they should be returned by Friday, 8 March 1985.

Research into NHS General Managers

Two Research Associates for two years wanted for a study starting April 1985 of the newly appointed district general managers in the NHS. The study will examine the experience of social research and fieldwork, interviewing desirable knowledge of the NHS an advantage. Must be free to stay away overnight. Grade 1A £7,500 to £12,150. Apply to Rosemary Stewart, Dean, Temporal College, The Oxford Centre for Management Studies, Oxford, OX1 2NY.

QUEEN MARY COLLEGE University of London

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

Applications are invited for the post of Assistant Director of the Centre for Commercial Law Studies, under a five-year contract, to assist in the planning of the Centre's activities, including the provision of interdisciplinary teaching and research, the preparation and supervision of the Centre's continuing education programme, and the management of the Centre's administrative and financial affairs. The appointee will also be expected to make some contribution to the Centre's teaching. Applications should be sent with a curriculum vitae and three references to the Assistant Director, Queen Mary College, Mile End Road, London E1 4NS. Closing date for applications is 15 March 1985.

CENTRE FOR COMMERCIAL LAW STUDIES

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

LECTURER IN LAW

Scholarships

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Shuffrey Research Fellowship

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MONTGOMERY TUTORIAL FELLOWSHIP IN GERMAN STUDIES

THE UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER

FREDERICK CRAVEN MOORE FELLOWSHIP

Educational

THE BRITISH INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT

ASSEMBLY TUTORIALS LONDON

THE UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM

MEDICAL SCHOOL

FOUNDATION CHAIR OF GENERAL PRACTICE

The University of Sheffield

CHAIR OF CRIMINOLOGY

UNIVERSITY OF WAIKATO

HAMILTON, NEW ZEALAND

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DEPARTMENT OF MANAGEMENT STUDIES

UNIVERSITY OF WARWICK

LECTURESHIP IN PLANT BIOCHEMISTRY

UNIVERSITY OF DURNHAM

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

LECTURER IN MODERN HISTORY

UNIVERSITY OF EXETER

TEMPORARY LECTURER IN DECISION MAKING IN HIGHER EDUCATION

HARBOR COLLEGE (University of London)

LECTURESHIP IN CHEMISTRY

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QUEEN'S SECRETARIAL COLLEGE

MATHEMATICS TUTORIALS

EASTERN COURSE

UNIVERSITY OF KENT

COMPUTING LABORATORY

Tutorial Fellow in Computer Science

Applications are invited for the post of Tutorial Fellow in Computer Science. The post, which is for three years, is to support the wide-ranging teaching activities of the Computing Laboratory. The work involves teaching (mostly in small groups) supervising projects, providing advice to students and developing and maintaining software to support teaching. Candidates should have a good Honours Degree and a lively interest in Computer Science; a knowledge of Pascal, C and Unix is desirable. The salary scale for Tutorial Fellows is £7,500 - £12,150.

Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from The University of Kent, Canterbury, Kent, CT2 7NF. Please quote Ref. A6/1985 on the envelope. The closing date for the receipt of completed application forms is Friday 8 March 1985.

UNIVERSITY OF WAIKATO

HAMILTON, NEW ZEALAND

LECTURERS AND SENIOR LECTURERS

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UNIVERSITY OF WARWICK

LECTURESHIP IN PLANT BIOCHEMISTRY

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QUEEN'S SECRETARIAL COLLEGE

MATHEMATICS TUTORIALS

EASTERN COURSE

THE UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM

MEDICAL SCHOOL

FOUNDATION CHAIR OF GENERAL PRACTICE

The University of Sheffield

CHAIR OF CRIMINOLOGY

UNIVERSITY OF WAIKATO

HAMILTON, NEW ZEALAND

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UNIVERSITY OF WARWICK

LECTURESHIP IN PLANT BIOCHEMISTRY

UNIVERSITY OF DURNHAM

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LECTURER IN MODERN HISTORY

UNIVERSITY OF EXETER

TEMPORARY LECTURER IN DECISION MAKING IN HIGHER EDUCATION

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LECTURESHIP IN CHEMISTRY

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ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN (MEDICINE)

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ARE YOU THINKING OF STUDYING ART IN ITALY?

CHIROPY AS A PROFESSION

MANCHESTER EASTER REVISION COURSES

SHORT INTENSIVE TYPING COURSES

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The University of Nottingham is pleased to announce the appointment of a Foundation Chair of General Practice. The post will be held by a General Practitioner who will be responsible for the development and maintenance of the General Practice in the Medical School. The post is for a period of five years, renewable annually. The successful candidate will be expected to have a good Honours Degree and a lively interest in General Practice. The salary scale for the Foundation Chair is £12,150 - £16,800.

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University of Leicester

COMPUTING STUDIES UNIT

RESEARCH ASSISTANT IN COMPUTER-BASED ARCHAEOLOGY

Applications are invited for a research assistant in the Computing Studies Unit. The post is for a period of one year, renewable annually. The successful candidate will be expected to have a good Honours Degree and a lively interest in Computer-Based Archaeology. The salary scale for the Research Assistant is £7,500 - £12,150.

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**Summaries by Peter Dear
and Peter Davalle**

TV-2

TV-am

6.15 Good Morning Britain, presented by Anne Diamond and Nick Owen. News with **11.30** Honeycrisp on 5.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; sport at 6.30 and 7.37; exercises at 6.50 and 6.53; Derek Jarman at 7.15; **11.30** The Honeycrisp on 7.23; pop video at 7.54; Saturday highlights at 8.15; television highlights at 8.33; financial advice at 8.40; Roland Rat at 8.02.

TV-LONDON

9.25 Themes news headlines, 9.30 For Schools: cartoon version of Jack and the Beanstalk. 9.47 Learning to read with Basil Brush. 9.59 Stone - from new series to play 10.12. Science: impulse and impact. 10.32 Audition, a play about a teenage girl's worries when her mother becomes pregnant. 10.45 The Day After Tomorrow. 11.00 Island of Barra. 11.20 Maths: squares. 11.30 Camping holidays in France.

12.00 Pickle on the Tum with Fionnula Keith in the unlikely story of a school bus driver. 12.10 Let's Pretend to the tale of the Dancing Cabb. 12.20 Baby and Co. Miriam Stoppard with the first of a new series about a child's earliest years.

1.00 News at One with Leonard Pearson. 1.20 Themes news.

1.30 Film: Fer-De-Lance (1974). A made-for-television drama, starring David Jackson, Hope Lanning and John Wood, about a submarine, wedged firmly on the ocean bed, in which a nest of vipers suddenly appears, thanks to a disgruntled crew member. Directed by Ruse Meyerberg.

3.25 Themes news headlines. 3.30 The Young Doctors.

4.00 Tickle on the Tum. A repeat of the programme shown at noon. 4.15 The Moomins. 4.20 He-Man and Masters of the Universe.

4.45 Dodger, Benzo and the Rust. Part one of a new series about a boy and his young sister who are in care and are dubious about being fostered (Oracle). 5.15 Emmerdale Farm. The actress, former president of the Hollywood Academy, Society 2 Seth is determined that he will not.

5.45 News. 6.00 Themes news.

6.25 Help Community action news. 6.30 Crossroads. Kath Brownlow receives an invitation she does not want but has to accept.

7.00 What's My Line? Eamonn Andrews presents the first of a new series of the panel game where the host, a New York resident in the Fifties, his panel consists of George Gale, Barbara Kelly, Patrick Mower, Liza Lenska and Ernie Wise.

7.30 Coronation Street. Where has Hilda's missing lodger disappeared to? (Oracle).

8.00 The Big Action. A report on the world drug companies who, it is claimed, by some, are making hundreds of millions of pounds profit from the National Health Service at the expense of other vital services needed in the NHS.

8.30 The Last Place on Earth. Part one of a six-episode drama series based on Captain Scott and Roald Amundsen's race for Antarctic glory. (Oracle) (See Choice).

9.00 News at Ten followed by Themes news headlines.

9.30 Film: The First Deadly Sin (1960) starring Frank Sinatra and Faye Dunaway. Sinatra plays Delaney, a New York police detective, a New York police who is investigating a grisly series of murders at the same time worrying about his wife Barbara (Dunaway) who is seriously ill in hospital after a kidney operation in which the surgeon may have been negligent. Directed by Brian G. Hutton.

12.40 Night Thoughts from Robin Liza Neuburger.

Martin Shaw as Captain Scott
(ITV, 8.30pm)

BBC 2

CHANNEL

Vietnam: The Ten Thousand Day War. The 14th episode of the 26-part series on the Vietnam War; examines the 77 day siege of the United States Embassy at Khe Sanh in the North West Highlands of South Vietnam.

The Late Late Show. Dublin's late Saturday night chat show.

A Plus 4. Sir Michael Tippett returns to the National about his career and his musical hopes of the future.

Coincidence. Presented by Richard Whitley.

Abba: The Phoenix. Arizona, drink becomes a catalyst for a investigative journalist in fests of Neo-life.

4 Computer Bufiles. The second programme in the series for the serious computer user. This evening edition gives viewers a chance to use the computers to build a robotic device from a Commodore 64 with that from the first programme.

Where in the World? Travel quiz presented by Ray Alan. The team captains, John Julius Norwich and John Carter, are joined by Christopher Wren, Susan Thomas, Susan Green and Carol Robinson.

S.W.A.L.K. Part one of the award-winning six-episode drama by Paula Milne about a 13-year-old girl, still a child to her parents but a grown-up to her friends, who is sent to a shadow of her older sister (1).

Chamuel Four News with Pete Sissons includes a report from Ian Ross on how German Shipbuilders have become competitive once again.

Comment. With his characteristic view on a matter of topical importance is lawyer, Sir Bishop.

Brookdale. Marie is worried that because of the accident little George will lose his sight.

Relative Strangers. Comedy series starring Matthew Kelly as a happy-go-lucky bachelor who comes to an end when the turns of a holiday romance frumps up on his doorstep 17 years later. Tonight, he begins to worry about his son's friendship with a girl from a world with a criminal background.

Reperussions. A new series which explores the diversity and energy of Afro-American music. Today is Gambia's Independence Day and the programme celebrates the influence of the musical tradition of the Mandinkas, the country's largest ethnic group, on Newhart. American comedy.

Pictures of Poland: Shipyard Confrontation - August, 1983. A documentary featuring the addresses made by Mieczyslaw Rakowski, the deputy Prime Minister, to the shipyard workers of the Lenin Shipyard on Gdansk. Among the speakers is Lech Walesa.

Closedown.

prove to this hostile world you are a

CHOICE

was a factual account. Mr. Grinthus says that his screenplay is pure science fiction. The Scott supporters have closed ranks in defense of their conviction that Scott was, and still is, a man of heroic proportions. The best we can do is to let the judge in *The Last Days on Earth* open the merits as drama. As such, it opens very promisingly indeed, with Susan Woodridge's predatory Kathleen (played by the lovely, blonde, and blonde-haired) eir into Martin Shaw's defeated Scott, and Sverre Anvik Ousdal's rock-like Amundsen indicating with a look that he's got a hunch. Mr. Scott, got to the Pole first. Not all of Mr. Grinthus's dialogue rings true. Not even Miss Woodridge can do much to make the story any better. My destiny is to bear a special seal of a special sufferer - just as yours is to

move to this hostile world you are a man above all men. The Last Place on Earth continues on Wednesday night.

● **MY SON THE NOVELIST** (BBC 2, 9.50pm). Nigel Williams's *Arrested Film* is badly titled. It implies that the writer Howard Jacobson is seen from the viewpoint of his father. Jacobson père is certainly quoted, and seen. But so are many other people. The truth is that the Jewish humorist, now going great guns, is his own best mirror, and his scathing reflections on his society and his times are as sharp as themselves refracted in his books *Coming from Behind* and *Peeping Tom*, explain why Howard Jacobson is one of the most important writers in the same breath as Philip Roth.

Peter Daville

Peter Davalle

5.20 Blending Woodh...

On long wave, **also VHF stereo.** **5.58am**
Shipping, **8.00 News Briefing.**
Weather: 8.10 Farming Week
from Northern Ireland. **8.25**
Prayer for the Day.
6.30 **10.10** **10.15** **10.20** **10.25** **10.30** **10.35** **10.40** **10.45** **10.50** **10.55** **11.00** **11.05** **11.10** **11.15** **11.20** **11.25** **11.30** **11.35** **11.40** **11.45** **11.50** **11.55** **12.00** **12.05** **12.10** **12.15** **12.20** **12.25** **12.30** **12.35** **12.40** **12.45** **12.50** **12.55** **1.00** **1.05** **1.10** **1.15** **1.20** **1.25** **1.30** **1.35** **1.40** **1.45** **1.50** **1.55** **2.00** **2.05** **2.10** **2.15** **2.20** **2.25** **2.30** **2.35** **2.40** **2.45** **2.50** **2.55** **3.00** **3.05** **3.10** **3.15** **3.20** **3.25** **3.30** **3.35** **3.40** **3.45** **3.50** **3.55** **4.00** **4.05** **4.10** **4.15** **4.20** **4.25** **4.30** **4.35** **4.40** **4.45** **4.50** **4.55** **5.00** **5.05** **5.10** **5.15** **5.20** **5.25** **5.30** **5.35** **5.40** **5.45** **5.50** **5.55** **6.00** **6.05** **6.10** **6.15** **6.20** **6.25** **6.30** **6.35** **6.40** **6.45** **6.50** **6.55** **7.00** **7.05** **7.10** **7.15** **7.20** **7.25** **7.30** **7.35** **7.40** **7.45** **7.50** **7.55** **8.00** **8.05** **8.10** **8.15** **8.20** **8.25** **8.30** **8.35** **8.40** **8.45** **8.50** **8.55** **9.00** **9.05** **9.10** **9.15** **9.20** **9.25** **9.30** **9.35** **9.40** **9.45** **9.50** **9.55** **10.00** **10.05** **10.10** **10.15** **10.20** **10.25** **10.30** **10.35** **10.40** **10.45** **10.50** **10.55** **11.00** **11.05** **11.10** **11.15** **11.20** **11.25** **11.30** **11.35** **11.40** **11.45** **11.50** **11.55** **12.00** **12.05** **12.10** **12.15** **12.20** **12.25** **12.30** **12.35** **12.40** **12.45** **12.50** **12.55** **1.00** **1.05** **1.10** **1.15** **1.20** **1.25** **1.30** **1.35** **1.40** **1.45** **1.50** **1.55** **2.00** **2.05** **2.10** **2.15** **2.20** **2.25** **2.30** **2.35** **2.40** **2.45** **2.50** **2.55** **3.00** **3.05** **3.10** **3.15** **3.20** **3.25** **3.30** **3.35** **3.40** **3.45** **3.50** **3.55** **4.00** **4.05** **4.10** **4.15** **4.20** **4.25** **4.30** **4.35** **4.40** **4.45** **4.50** **4.55** **5.00** **5.05** **5.10** **5.15** **5.20** **5.25** **5.30** **5.35** **5.40** **5.45** **5.50** **5.55** **6.00** **6.05** **6.10** **6.15** **6.20** **6.25** **6.30** **6.35** **6.40** **6.45** **6.50** **6.55** **7.00** **7.05** **7.10** **7.15** **7.20** **7.25** **7.30** **7.35** **7.40** **7.45** **7.50** **7.55** **8.00** **8.05** **8.10** **8.15** **8.20** **8.25** **8.30** **8.35** **8.40** **8.45** **8.50** **8.55** **9.00** **9.05** **9.10** **9.15** **9.20** **9.25** **9.30** **9.35** **9.40** **9.45** **9.50** **9.55** **10.00** **10.05** **10.10** **10.15** **10.20** **10.25** **10.30** **10.35** **10.40** **10.45** **10.50** **10.55** **11.00** **11.05** **11.10** **11.15** **11.20** **11.25** **11.30** **11.35** **11.40** **11.45** **11.50** **11.55** **12.00** **12.05** **12.10** **12.15** **12.20** **12.25** **12.30** **12.35** **12.40** **12.45** **12.50** **12.55** **1.00** **1.05** **1.10** **1.15** **1.20** **1.25** **1.30** **1.35** **1.40** **1.45** **1.50** **1.55** **2.00** **2.05** **2.10** **2.15** **2.20** **2.25** **2.30** **2.35** **2.40** **2.45** **2.50** **2.55** **3.00** **3.05** **3.10** **3.15** **3.20** **3.25** **3.30** **3.35** **3.40** **3.45** **3.50** **3.55** **4.00** **4.05** **4.10** **4.15** **4.20** **4.25** **4.30** **4.35** **4.40** **4.45** **4.50** **4.55** **5.00** **5.05** **5.10** **5.15** **5.20** **5.25** **5.30** **5.35** **5.40** **5.45** **5.50** **5.55** **6.00** **6.05** **6.10** **6.15** **6.20** **6.25** **6.30**

6.55 Weather, 7.00 News.
705 Morning Concert: Eric Coates's *Fantasy: The Three Bears*; Vaughan Williams's *Concerto Grosso (LPO under Boult)*; *Feux d'Amour* melodies (Chansons de Venise) sung by Felicity Palmer, mezzo; Giovanni Gabrieli's *Canon septimi toni* & B; Corelli's *Concerto Grosso in B*

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1: 1053kHz/285m; 1089kHz/275m; Radio 2: 693kHz/200kHz 1500m; VHF 92-95; LBC 1152kHz/261m; VHF 97.3; Capital 1548 Service MF 648kHz/463m.

CHANNEL As London except:
1.20—Munich 1.20

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TABLE 1. *Continued*

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FLITCHER HEMINGWAY
WHY ME?
A New Comedy by STEVE FLITCHER

DECEMBER 11-12
ADVENTURE OF THE 3000 FEET (R) 1964
 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962
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